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GRADUATE

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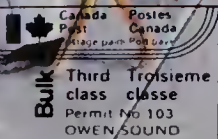
POLICING FOR PROFIT



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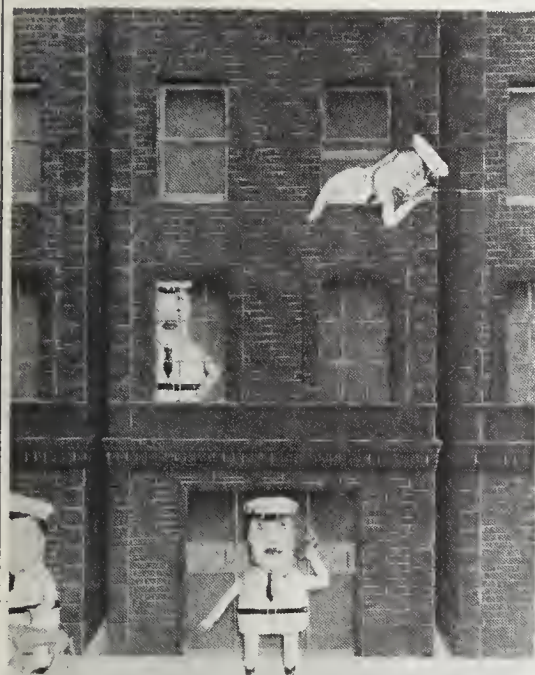
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GRADUATE



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Editor: John Aitken

Managing Editor: Margaret MacAulay

Staff Writers: Janet Dunbrack, Arthur Kaptainis, Judith Knelman

Art Director: Andrew Smith **Production Co-ordinator:** Sandra Sarner

Layout & Typesetting: Chris Johnson

Cover Illustration: Jamie Bennett

Advisory Board: Jack Batten, B.A., LL.B. *chairman*; Prof. William B. Dunphy, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.; George W. Edmonds, B.A., Q.C.; Hart Hanson, B.A.; Martin O'Malley; John Millyard, B.A.; Prof. T.M. Robinson, B.A., B.Litt., Ken Whitehurst, B.A. **Associates:** Donald G. Ivey, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., vice-president, Institutional Relations; Lee MacLaren, B.A., M.A., director, Private Funding; E.B.M. Pinnington, B.A., director, Alumni Affairs.

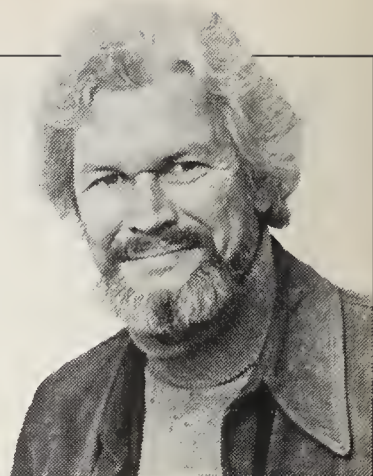
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RESEARCH

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, SAYS INCOMING PRESIDENT George Connell, must learn to live with less and cannot expect to be bailed out of its financial mess by the provincial government. "I've never believed the solution lay only in the appropriation of more provincial funding," he told a newspaper reporter this summer.

Outgoing President David Strangway simply cannot understand the attitude which indicates that government grants are clean money, while funding from industry, in the form of contract research, is somehow tainted, rendering scholars vulnerable to charges of venality and a corruption of their research activities. (Government is also involved in contract research; industry is seldom involved in pure research.)

It's a hangover, he feels, relating to the difference between the way the British and the Americans operate their universities. His own experience with the practical applications of the much touted "industry interface" has been a positive one, both in his own field of geophysics and, he feels, with scholarly research in general.

"Some of the finest work we do around here is done on contract," he says.

If one accepts, even if only for the sake of argument, that there is a limit to government support (and that we have, in fact, reached that limit) then it is inevitable that the universities must find greater financial support from industry, and this is most freely given in contract research.

Engineering, medicine, physics and, of course, the geosciences, have all developed strong ties with industry, drawing literally hundreds of thousands of dollars to the campus, and the figure, particularly over the last five years, has been growing exponentially.

The laser industry in Canada is very close to being a direct spin-off from U of T's physics department. Our graduates have gone out to garner about a third of the world's laser business and they come back, year after year, to workshops and conferences, to find out what's going on and how they can sell it. What, precisely, is wrong with this?

The Canadian pulp and paper industry is still indebted to the work of Howard Rapson, now retired but for many years a professor of chemical engineering. Our graduates are at work in medicine using space age technology to create devices for automatically feeding insulin to the pancreas, implanting hearing aids and developing new ways of seeing into the human body.

There is an extraordinary pressure on academics to publish the results of their work. This is how their careers are monitored and judged by that most difficult of all audiences, one's peers. The question of doing contract research for a client where the results of that

research become the sole property of the client has been dealt with at the U of T by the Office of Research Administration. Such secret work is simply forbidden. All research must be published within 12 months of the termination of the contract, which is normally for one year. If an invention comes out of such research and it has some value, it becomes the property of the University and any income derived from selling it is shared between the institution and the inventor.

With a budget of \$450 million and a deficit (1983) of \$17 million it behooves us to pay our way to whatever extent is possible. In order to market developments from research, the Innovations Foundation was established some years ago. It isn't solely a matter of making money, either, it's also intended to make sure that useful developments are exploited.

What Strangway feels is necessary both to scholarly research and to the demonstration of academic responsiveness to society, is a more aggressive, more positive attitude toward the interface between industry and academe. The University is already deeply involved with industry as well as government, through contract research and through countless seminars, workshops and conferences taking place constantly all over the campus.

Much good has come of this, and it provides a way for students, graduate students and faculty to get involved with important work that could be achieved in no other way.

* * *

With this issue of *The Graduate* Ian Montagnes (who is assistant director and editor-in-chief of the U of T Press) retires as columnist after five years, and we're sorry to lose him. He began with an essay on Taddle Creek and wrote warmly of campus life past and present.

We are indebted to two members of *The Graduate* advisory board for contributions in this issue. Prof. William Dunphy is a professor of philosophy and principal of St. Michael's College. Jack Batten (Law 5T7) is a freelance writer and broadcaster.

Finally, we welcome two new staff writers, Janet Dunbrack and Arthur Kaptainis, who signed on during the summer.

John Aitken, Editor

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POLICING FOR PROFIT

BY ARTHUR KAPTAINIS

PRIVATE SECURITY IS EFFICIENT, BUT IS IT JUSTICE?

THE NEW FEUDALISM" MAY SOUND SUSPICIOUSLY like a think-tank sophism, but to Clifford Shearing, associate professor at the Centre of Criminology, it signifies something as prosaically real as the nearest shopping mall.

"Years ago," says Shearing, "most public places were under the state's jurisdiction and our world was largely composed of small private lots. But now those lots have become large blocks of private property — malls, condominium estates, etc.

"I call this the new feudalism."

Why is a criminologist interested? Because like 13th century fiefdoms, these tracts of property, accessible to the public at large but privately owned, are privately policed.

So private forces are growing. As far back as 1973 Shearing and his colleagues found that there were more private security officers employed in Canada than public police. Between 1971 and 1980, private security personnel in Canada increased 90 per cent, while public police officers increased 29 per cent. "It's been happening right under our noses," he says, "but nobody seems to notice."

Whether the phenomenon ought to be noticed — in the active, topical sense rather than as a neutral demographic statistic — is a question Shearing and some other interested observers have spent hundreds of hours considering. From the perspective of the political philosopher, the trend does raise some initially unsettling questions. Are private police answerable to community standards as are public police? Are security personnel equal to their duties? Is it correct for more than half the security officers active in the nation to have been, in effect, bought by private concerns? Is it healthy for crime prevention to be exercised strictly with an eye to minimizing financial loss?

Such questions are of little interest to businessmen who hire security personnel for reasons that are purely commonsensical. A first-class constable with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department earns \$34,000 a year. A private security officer typically earns less than half that. Granted, the owners of the space in question

get immensely less qualified labour — transients, the very old, the very young, the poorly educated. However that is not a particularly relevant consideration, says Shearing, because these officers, in the private security industry, represent low-echelon cogs in a large, highly organized system. "The sophistication," says Shearing, "as in a production line, is in the system, not in the craft of any particular individual."

That system is geared to on-site patrolling, rather than after-the-crime investigating. It is a crucial distinction. Preventing a crime, to the business owner, is much more desirable than prosecuting a criminal, not only for valid social reasons, but because the public justice process is rife with direct and indirect costs to the company.

For example, a steel company was losing power tools, apparently through employee theft. The company considered contacting the police, but concluded such action would ultimately be disadvantageous. The company would, to begin with, lose the services of the persons charged. Then employees would have to appear in court as witnesses. New employees, perhaps no more trustworthy than the original ones, would have to be hired. Morale among the rank-and-file might decline.

The alternative was simply to open a tool library: employees were required to sign out tools and return them at a specific date. This solved the problem, because the "problem", from the company's point of view, was not an outbreak of crime so much as unnecessary expenditure to replace missing tools.

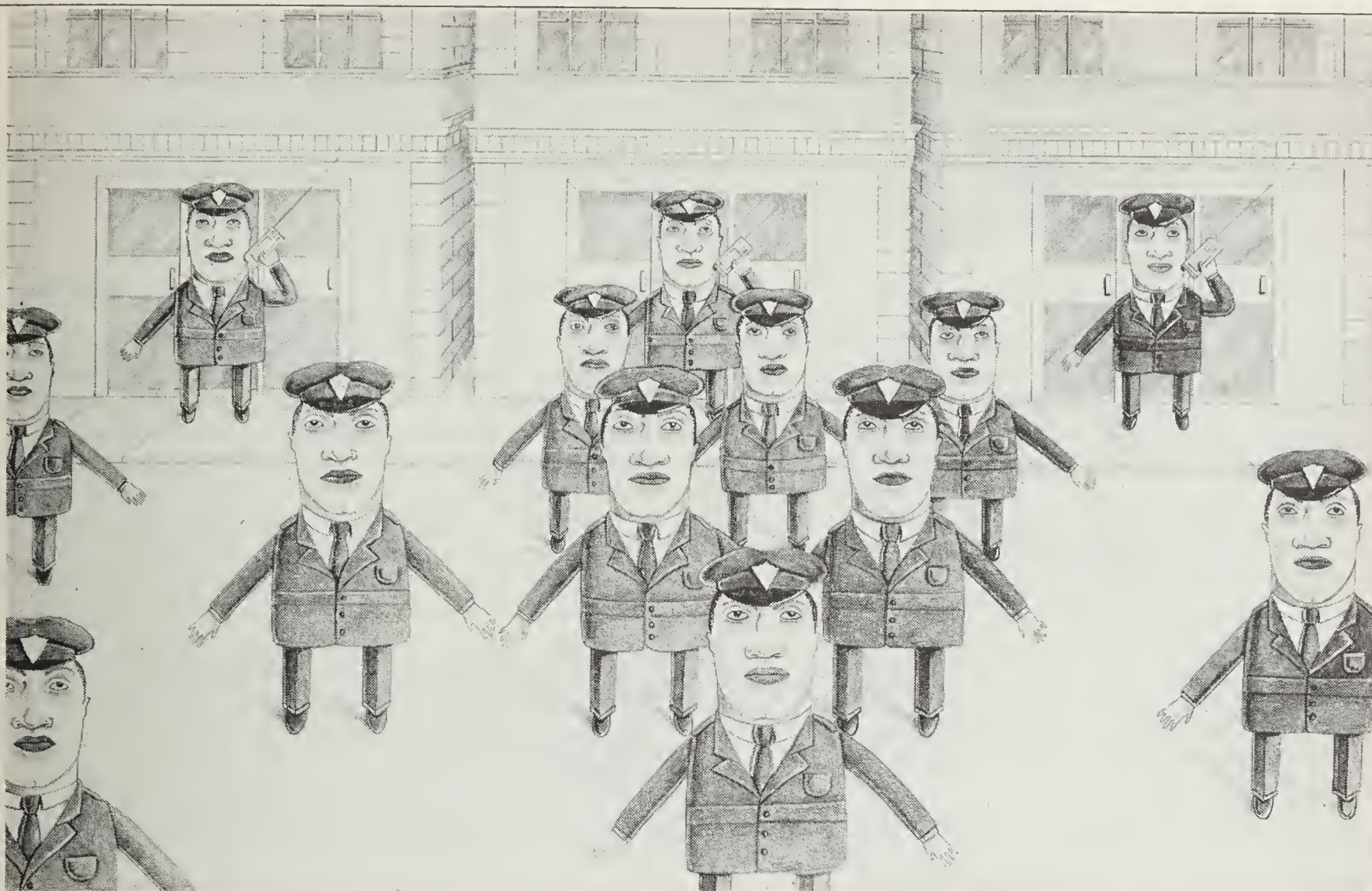
This sudden ascendancy of the profit motive in the administration of justice — critics of the left would perhaps contend it was always present — does not disturb Shearing. Indeed, he argues, private justice in one sense is better than public justice because of its preventive character. Electronic surveillance systems combined with private security officers, he maintains, are "much more effective than anything the public police can do."

Shearing appeals to the profit motive also in answering the obvious objection that businesses are gaining considerable powers over the public without explicit public consent. "Don't get too worried about the powers of the private corporation," he advises. "Individuals may have more power over the corporation than they do over the state. The state is always being criticized for being too far removed from the individual. If the policing policy of a store like Eaton's upsets the public, then the public will stop shopping at Eaton's and the store will lose business.

"Remember, private security is policing for profit, so the company or organization shouldn't upset the public. That's why so much private security is rather inconspicuous, but still very effective."

Although jurisdiction and job definition suggest themselves as important issues, public police by and large have no problem with the recent expansion of the private security work force. Former Toronto Chief of Police Jack Ackroyd regards the relationship of the two forces as co-operative, and even goes so far as to call private cops an "extension" of the public forces.

At the centre of such endorsements is the belief that public police cannot take care of security in the corporate sector. "You just can't expect the police force to handle all their problems for them," says Ackroyd. "If the police did it for one company, then they'd have to do it for



JAMIE BENNETT

PRIVATE COPS ARE CHEAPER



another, for all Eaton's stores, Bay stores, and the corner grocery store."

This is impossible, Ackroyd says, because the Metro Police force at present has its lowest officer count in seven years, though there are more people working for the department as civilians. "Police forces are declining because of costs. Private companies hire their own security personnel because it's economical for them. And then you have something like the TTC (Toronto Transit Commission), which uses a mixture of public police and private security. Overall, I think the system works well. I can't think of any major difficulties with private security."

Labour, on the other hand, has consistently expressed opposition to the growth of private security. Collective agreements typically include clauses governing what steps may be taken once an employee comes under suspicion, under what circumstances an employee may be searched, and how such searches may be conducted.

The potential for conflict between private security guards and employees is clearly greatest in the event of a strike. And strikes and the occasional instances of security misconduct they provoke seem to be the only things that bring the issue of private security into the public arena.


After a violent strike at the Robin Hood mills in Mont-

real in 1977 when eight strikers were wounded by security guards armed with shotguns, the Parti Quebecois introduced legislation that made strike-breaking in the province virtually impossible. More recently in Ontario, the hiring of an undercover agent by Automotive Hardware to infiltrate a striking union — ostensibly to protect property and report on possible violence, but also, as it turned out, to fuel dissent in the ranks and inform management of union bargaining strategies — focused national attention on the usually ignored security issue.

Cases of violence and outright deceit obviously justify intense public concern. But strikes are also interesting because of the subtle questions of public and private jurisdiction they raise. Strikers have the right to picket their employers, but only on public property. Thus the mall poses an unusual problem for the striker. It is private property, so private guards have the right to eject him should he venture on it. Owners also have recourse to the Petty Trespass Act and the public police if the threat of ejection does not deter the striker. Yet the picketing of a mall or office tower from the outside does little to make the potential customer inside aware of the dispute. Nor does it permit strikers to confront strike-breakers — essential in the eyes of unions.

The disadvantage to the union in such cases became clear in Toronto recently. Cleaning staff struck the First Canadian Place office tower and shopping complex, which is fed by innumerable entrances and connected to other buildings by underground tunnels. Strikers numbering as many as 250 could not identify strike-breakers and were generally confined to outdoor picketing while shoppers and office workers continued their daily routines in air-conditioned comfort.

POLICE DON'T HAVE THE LEVERAGE OF AN EMPLOYER



Unfortunate though this may be for strikers, it can scarcely be regarded as fodder for a major civil rights controversy, since such occurrences are relatively rare and the privileges of strikers are the subject of a debate in its own right. But it was interesting to note that the disposition of private and public space had a direct impact on the action police felt they could take. At one point they judged that strikers could remain in a particular portion of a tunnel leading into the mall, because it was directly beneath a road — that is, a public space.

This ad hoc decision prevented the private mall security guards from ejecting the strikers, so police in fact acted in a manner advantageous to the striking group. Perhaps the moral for people concerned about the encroachment of private police at the expense of public forces was that the public police interpreted the law and the private were forced to abide by that interpretation.

Although the question of territory has yet to emerge as a bone of contention, there are some interesting points of comparison between the powers wielded by public and private police. Many of these involve power of entry; private security guards, to enter an apartment, do not require overt evidence that a crime is being committed. Security personnel in a shopping mall are authorized to remove persons they regard as undesirable; police can act only if the law has been, or clearly is about to be, broken.

The question of how important all this is to the average citizen (that is, the citizen *not* picketing a company, engaged in shoplifting, or otherwise directly challenging the private security system) is coloured by the apparent fact that reports of abuse of power by private security are relatively few. However, as Shearing observes, "abuse" is not a known quantity. How to define "abuse" is precisely the question that must be answered before reaching a conclusion about the acceptability of the growth of the security industry.

"Let me bring this closer to home," offers Shearing. "I work in the Robarts Library. Every time I leave this building I am randomly electronically searched. I was never explicitly asked to approve this, but I implicitly do. So I consent to this kind of scrutiny. But really, I have very little choice in the matter if I want to work at the university, in my institute.

"Now, is this an abuse or isn't it? On the one hand, I have implicitly agreed to all this. On the other, I have no choice in the matter. So it is not as clear-cut as it is with the police, where you can say, 'That is an illegal search, because they don't have consent.' The police don't have the leverage over me that my employer has."

Another example suggested by Shearing is that of a colleague, taking on a contract, who approached a bank for a cash advance, using the contract as a lien. The fine print of the agreement included the condition that the bank could enter his home at any time and remove

whatever it pleased.

"That is something he agreed to — it's all in the agreement. So from a lien point of view it isn't an abuse. He didn't have to agree to it. But seeing all the banks use the same forms, the point is, if he wanted to reach an agreement, he had to submit himself to that. Is that an abuse, or not?"

The answer "no", according to Shearing, implies something about the way Canadians traditionally view entrepreneurial as opposed to government activity. Imagine the public police, Shearing says, outside the Robarts Library, on public property, picking people randomly for electronic scans. The community would be outraged. Nonetheless, Shearing observes, the police could use the same justification the University uses. There is valuable property in the area, our job is to protect property, this is our most effective way.

"What we have found," says Shearing, who has also conducted studies aimed at discovering the public's opinion on these issues, "is that there are no clear stereotypes where private security is concerned. It's not part of public culture, the way the public police force is. If you ask people what a security guard is, you get the most incredible list of responses. Everyone has a unique impression, based on personal experiences.

"Although the public has as much or more actual contact with private security than with the police, they still regard the police as a more prominent aspect of their lives . . . When you think of the issue of policing, you still associate it with the public police, even though more of the policing you are subjected to is by private concerns.

"If I can dramatize this a bit — and I must be cautious in using this example — it's the difference between Orwell and Huxley. In 1984, you have Big Brother, who is a very constraining agent, preventing people from participating. There's a major element of constraint there. In Huxley, people love their control. They co-operate with it voluntarily, it has their consent, there's very little coercion."

Yet there is just as much control. That people don't object to it — readers of *Brave New World* will appreciate this point — does not necessarily exclude the possibility of its being a social evil.

For our apparent high tolerance of private security, Shearing says, we can thank our ancestors. "We have a culture coming out of the British heritage of Magna Carta, where we are very suspicious of control by the state. We are not nearly as suspicious of control by private organizations, in part, because our notion of a private entity is the individual.

"So really we are bringing a set of ideas that are tied to the notion of the individual, and applying them to a very new state of affairs. IBM is not an individual, though in our laws and in everything else, we treat it that way."

But — once again — should we care?

"I know I am not providing you with the kind of clear answer you want. But the problem is, there isn't one. People respond more tolerantly to private security, but that isn't because it exercises less control. It is because of the legal and cultural framework we are operating in."

Whether this framework is equal to the force of the new feudalism is the question of the hour. ■

GEORGE CONNELL

OUR NEW PRESIDENT IS COMING HOME

WHEN GEORGE CONNELL BECOMES PRESIDENT OF the University of Toronto on October 1, the occasion will be a homecoming for him. Connell has spent 28 of his 54 years at U of T: after completing a B.A. (honours biochemistry, Trinity) in 1951 and a Ph.D. (biochemistry) in 1955, he became an assistant professor of biochemistry in 1957, chairman of the department in 1965, associate dean of medicine in 1972 and vice-president — research and planning from 1974 until his departure three years later to become president of the University of Western Ontario, a post he vacates to return to Toronto. Connell's term runs until June 1990.

Western will miss him. William Jenkins, chairman of Western's Board of Governors, has found George Connell "an outstanding president".

Many of Connell's former colleagues at the University of Toronto cite strong administrative ability as one of his prime assets. "He's very good at delegating authority," says William Dunphy, principal of St. Michael's College, "and he's off and running as far as knowledge of U of T and Governing Council is concerned."

At Western, Connell used a cabinet system, requiring each senior officer to be acquainted with the policy directions of the others. In a recent interview, he said that "... the critical thing is that the people with administrative responsibility should understand what their scope and their responsibilities are. Authority ought to be delegated to them to do the job well. It's impossible for the president to be engaged in detail."

Although he is known for taking tough stands and standing firm, Connell is also considered a peacemaker. "In his dealings both here and at Western," says John Leyerle, dean of the School of Graduate Studies, "he's been even-handed and responsive to the community he works with."

Connell carries his organizational ability into fund raising, a crucial concern of all universities struggling with financial restraint. Under his leadership, Western enjoyed a successful national campaign ending in 1982 which raised \$15 million, \$3.5 million above the target. The drive, which Connell describes as "quite unusual", identified 20 key research projects and asked donors to support them. Response showed that people like to know what their money's being used for.

The quality of student life stands high on the agenda for Connell, who does not look at his Alma Mater through rose-coloured glasses. Familiar with the findings of a recent task force which discovered morale problems among undergraduates at U of T, Connell considers the report useful, and says, "self-examination is absolutely critical to the health of an institution."

He is firm on the issue of academic excellence, and supports high admission standards over universal accessibility. Writing in the *London Free Press* last February, Connell said, "Policies which encourage universities to offset revenue shortages by admitting students in excess of their reasonable capacity are likely to erode not only quality but also true efficiency and economy."

Many U of T faculty expect that George Connell will support continuing excellence in research. His own credentials are solid, including 50 published papers and membership in the Royal Society of Canada and the Chemical Institute of Canada. Although he stopped laboratory work on taking up presidential duties at Western, he enjoys "lending a hand to others doing research, assisting research generally."

His interest extends to getting discoveries from the laboratory into the marketplace. "He has not isolated himself from ideas of how to market the research product," according to former U of T president John Evans. "He has looked very carefully while at Western at the marketing opportunities that might provide both an outlet for research and new opportunities for employment." Connell has also looked outward while at Western in establishing good relations with the community, the provincial government and other universities. From 1981 to 1983 he was president of the Council of Ontario Universities.

Although he works hard, including evenings and weekends, George Connell knows the value of stress management. "I think it's a serious mistake to commit oneself to a pattern of work that's physically and mentally exhausting," he says. For relaxation, he plays tennis, goes on wilderness canoe trips, skis, and runs with his two Welsh terriers.

Connell's wife Sheila (Horan) is also a U of T graduate (Trinity, 1953) and their four children include two U of T alumni: Caroline (1982) and Tom (1984). ■



BYTE OF PASSAGE

BY JANET DUNBRACK

OUR COMPUTER GROUP HAS COME OF AGE

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COMPUTER research in a university and a corporation?

Professor Richard Holt, former chairman of the University's Computer Systems Research Group (CSRG), sums it up in a story: "I was lecturing to IBM's Toronto lab staff about a computer language we had developed when someone asked, 'What are the management protocols for approving this sort of development project at the university?'"

"The question confused me. I answered, 'I guess we don't have any management protocols.' The guy asking the question said he would have used up more time and resources getting such a project approved in his company than it took us to do the work."

The beauty of university research has always been its freedom to take an idea and run with it, to pursue discovery for the joy of it and, in Holt's words, "being protected from the day-to-day demands of the world's needs."

But this peaceable kingdom has been invaded by hungry beasts. University and government budgets have tightened up, forcing researchers to look at ways of getting an adequate share of scarce money.

Tight money is turning academics increasingly toward the private sector for research funds, a move that brings with it some growing pains.

"It's not the job of the university to compete with industry or produce products," says Holt. "Our job is to train minds and produce ideas and research. In computer science especially, there's always a healthy tension between pure research and coming up with ideas that have market value."

The end of Holt's chairmanship marked the beginning of a new identity for the 15-year-old CSRG: on July 1, the group became an institute.

"It's a rite of passage," he says, "a public acknowledgement by the University of Toronto that CSRG has come of age."

Holt sees the thrust of the institute remaining that of the group — to do first-rate research — but with a more aggressive approach to marketing. "We have to tell the community at large what our peers know already about us," he says. "The heads of North American computer departments have rated U of T first in Canada and sixth in North America."

But here's the rub: how to be a pure research group and at the same time hustle in the competitive market-

place? Academics are traditionally uncomfortable with any activity smacking of self-promotion, but financial reality is changing all that.

"We can sit back and say we're great," reflects Allan Borodin, chairman of the Department of Computer Science. "After all, our job is not to huckster and promote. But if we don't do a better job of marketing, we'll find all the resources taken by those who sell themselves well."

Borodin hopes that CSRI will hire a marketing person within a year or two to get that message out. "Not an academic," he says. "They don't make the best salesmen, and they'd end up compromising their research. We need someone who's got the technical credentials and a sharp marketing sense." He's convinced the person would pay for himself in a short time.

The target of such a sales campaign would be government grants and the research budgets of government and industry. CSRI projects already have a foot in the door: SUE, TUNIS, MRS, ZETA, ALPHA, RAP, MAP, HUBNET and TAXIS are systems for operating, database management, office information, performance evaluation, a knowledge-based system and a fibre-optics network developed by the institute's researchers. Some are being sold world-wide.

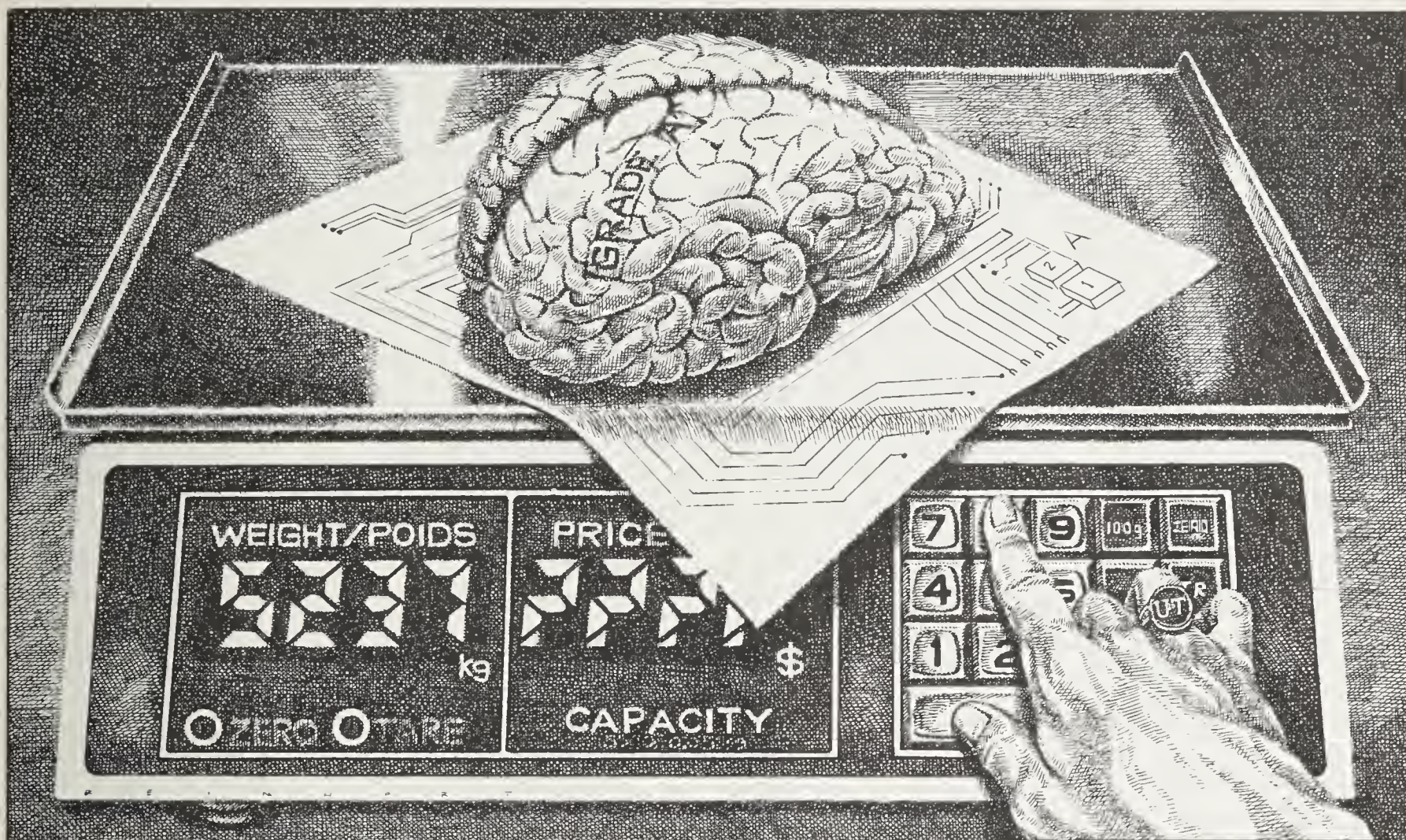
John Kornatowsky is president of Rhodnius Incorporated of Toronto, and a former computer science graduate student at U of T. His company sells MISTRESS, a data-base management system that was first conceived at CSRG.

"It started off as MRS, a project developed with Professor Dennis Tsichritzis," says Kornatowsky. "Then, when I left U of T in 1981, I completely rewrote the program as MISTRESS. Now we have a million dollars of sales annually, mostly in the United States."

Kornatowsky is working with CSRI on the development of programs for storing satellite images in a database management system which will answer such questions as: Can you show me the rivers in western Canada? What's the easiest way to get from Flin Flon to Ecum Secum?

He sees CSRI as a valuable partner. "They get the research done in a productive environment, and we generate ideas for them based on market needs for potential products. It's an exchange of favours — the University sends us grad students for advice and a perspective on the reasonableness of research ideas. We sometimes lecture at the University and provide database systems for their teaching applications. And we hire staff largely from U of T. There's no doubt that U of T is number one in North America when it comes to database and office information systems research."

Canada Wire and Cable is another satisfied CSRI partner. In 1981 their fibre optics systems division, Canstar, approached the group with a research grant to develop a local-area computer network using CWC fibre optic couplers. "As it turned out, they developed HUBNET, which doesn't use our couplers," says Harvey Ikeman, Canstar's manager of design and development. "But it's a unique electro-optic system that's fast, efficient, and has a potential for wide application because it can be used to link mainframe to mainframe (large computers) or user to mainframe. HUBNET has a good chance of



MICHAEL REINHART

breaking into a billion-dollar international market."

Computer-industry giant IBM has called on the expertise of CSRI staff to teach courses to its personnel. Tony Rego, manager of the system products division at IBM's Language Center in Don Mills, says that his group was set up last year in Don Mills in order to be close to the U of T, among other universities. "We hope to have more dealings with CSRI, sharing expertise and having them play an educational role for our staff. It's possible we may want in future to discuss contract research with CSRI to build software." IBM also taps CSRI brainpower by hiring U of T computer graduates.

Often industry comes knocking on CSRI's door, as did the Toronto Stock Exchange when it was changing quarters last year. Professors Kenneth Sevcik and Scott Graham of the CSRI's systems analysis and modelling group helped the TSE evaluate a new information-processing system which measured the load and change in traffic during peak periods to see how well the system could handle present and future demand.

The Innovations Foundation, set up in 1980 to promote commercial development of U of T research results, plans to start a software marketing company this fall which will rely heavily on CSRI programs. Geoffrey Adamson, the foundation's executive director, sees the software firm as "dressing up programs and adapting them to commercial use. This involves a total package, including instruction manuals, promotional material and advertising. The company would also handle sale, distribution and service."

Adamson expects the marketing company to hire five people to begin with, and is negotiating start-up funding from institutional and private sources totalling "several hundreds of thousands of dollars".

Among the many projects that CSRI members are developing, it is fifth-generation work that new director Carl Hamacher finds particularly exciting. The term "fifth generation" was coined by the Japanese to describe computers that will solve problems as humans do, using knowledge and reasoning.

"CSRI has great strength to bring to research in fifth-generation computing: our work in artificial intelligence, software systems, networks and languages deserves its first-rate reputation," says Hamacher.

Artificial intelligence work aims at developing "expert systems" capable of giving an interpretation from organized data which may not be obvious to a human observer. Expert systems are being developed at CSRI which will recognize irregularities in heartbeat rhythms using processes that mimic human thought, a method that artificial intelligence researchers call "fuzzy reasoning". These systems can be used equally well in industry. Hamacher cites interpretation of drilling data in the mining industry as an example. He expects CSRI to make a research proposal to the new Canadian Fifth Generation Project which established a five-man inter-university committee in March. Holt and John Mylopoulos of CSRI are committee members.

The CSRI enters adulthood equipped with skill, poise and an already impressive list of accomplishments. The big question is, will CSRI be able to hold on to its academic "purity" and survive in the rough-and-tumble of the commercial world? Holt is optimistic.

"We have to deal with the world the way it really is. We'll look outward and take the resources that are there, and make more out of them. Sure, we'll take a more aggressive approach, but we'll keep the same personality. We'll keep our research of world standing." ■

SCHOOL FOR DIRECTORS

BY JUDITH KNELMAN

"DEAR PEGGY — I write this little note hoping you will be with us a long time. You are a good girl."

"And this is the girl I rescued from the wilds of London, Ont. She looked good that night at supper and she has looked better every day since. Good girl, Peg."

PEGGY GLASS, A MEMBER OF THE PLAYERS CLUB, A dramatic society at the University of Toronto, in 1921 collected autographs on Hart House Theatre programs and kept them as souvenirs. (They are now in the University archives.) These two were from Roy Mitchell, the first director of Hart House Theatre, who was brought in from New York in 1919, when the theatre opened in the building given to U of T by the Massey family. His ambitious first season included *The Alchemist*, the Chester mystery plays, *The Trojan Women* and *Love's Labours Lost*.

According to 84-year-old Robert Finch, who got his B.A. at U of T in 1925 and taught French at University College, the theatre relied on professional actors, with only the odd part going to a student or a member of staff. Thus the productions attracted the cream of Toronto society. Going to Hart House Theatre in those days was a major social activity. "It was a fashionable institution," says Finch. The only other theatres of its calibre that he can remember were the Princess and the Royal Alex.

As going to plays at Hart House was the smart thing to do, people subscribed for the season. Everyone who was anyone in Toronto came in a car, including the Massey family, who had four reserved seats in the fifth row with no numbers, only the discreet letter "M". Even the Governor-General sometimes came.

Evening dress was *de rigueur*, Finch recalls. The ushers were beautifully dressed young society women or young men in black tie. Back stage, up some stairs, was a green room, a sort of members' lounge for the Players Club and the place where Peggy Glass must have collected her autographs.

Shakespeare, Jonson, Shaw, Ibsen, Euripides, O'Casey, Maeterlinck, Galsworthy and even Thackeray were presented during the '20s. There were eight productions of one week each year between October and May, and at least one play of each season was by a Canadian author, at the insistence of Vincent Massey, who was at the head of the theatre's governing body, the board of syndics.

Vincent and Alice Massey, who had a passionate interest in the theatre, attended rehearsals as well as performances. Alice designed costumes and offered advice in other areas while Vincent produced, directed and acted. Indeed, some said that Vincent was a much better actor than Raymond, who acted at Hart House before taking the big leap to New York. In his biography, *The Young Vincent Massey*, Claude Bissell singles out the

fourteenth production at the theatre, in November 1921, as the high point. Vincent and Raymond had leading roles in two of the three one-act plays presented, Dunsany's *A Night at an Inn*, Barrie's *Pantaloon* and *White Magic*, a play adapted by the director, Bertram Forsyth. Lawren Harris, Arthur Lismer and J.E.H. MacDonald did the sets, and the music for *Pantaloon* was composed and played by Healey Willan.

Even after Vincent Massey moved to Washington as first Canadian minister in 1927, he maintained his interest in the theatre, arranging for the appointment of directors and, according to Bissell, longing for the fun of watching a rehearsal and talking over a production with the director.

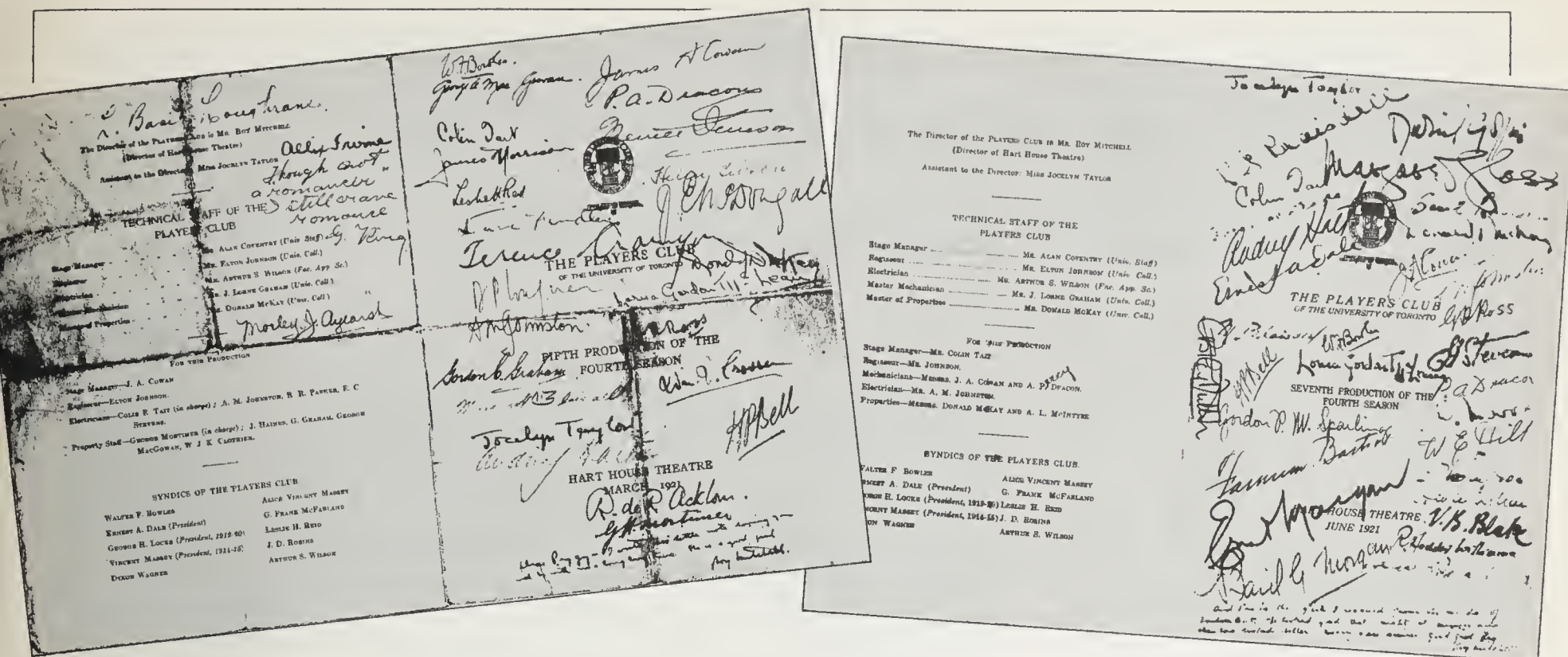
In the early '30s, the Masseys were back in Toronto and active once more in the theatre. But it seemed to have had its heyday: the depression was cutting into the spirit and pocketbook of the potential audience. Undergraduates were becoming more active in the productions, and going to the theatre became a more casual activity. After 1935, when Vincent Massey became Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, the family's involvement in Hart House Theatre tapered off until the University took it over from the Massey Foundation in 1946 and appointed a full-time director, Robert Gill, who completed the change of focus from community to student theatre.

The change made Hart House Theatre. As Bissell points out, just as the early Hart House encouraged a national movement in amateur theatre, so the Hart House of the late '40s and '50s paved the way for a national movement in professional theatre.

"Gill made the biggest single contribution of any person I know — and I know pretty well all the others," says James Hozack, 73, who started working at the box office in 1936 and became manager of the theatre in 1946. He retired in 1966.

Dozens of Canadian actors got their start at Hart House under Gill, among them Donald and Murray Davis, Ted Follows, David Gardner, William Hutt, Barbara Hamilton, Don Harron, Frances Hyland, Charmion King, Kate Reid and Donald Sutherland. And there were others who were as good who simply went on to other careers, says Hozack.

Gill started out with a tremendous pool of talent drawn from the veterans of various ages who had come to university after the war. He was able to put on plays that directors of professional theatre companies cringe at because they require so many good actors. At Hart House you could see not only Shakespeare but plays that were unlikely to be seen elsewhere at the time: from the other Elizabethan and Jacobean playwrights through Shaw, to Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller, James



Thurber, Maxwell Anderson and adaptations of Arthur Koestler and Dostoevsky — the classics and the best of the new plays. "As long as it was good theatre he'd do it," says Hozack — "even if it was written last Thursday."

Gill's first show, *Joan of Arc*, was sold out two weeks before it opened, thanks to a publicity blitz by the students. He had quite deliberately generated as much enthusiasm among the students involved in the production as a football coach gets from his team.

"We used to sell out pretty well every performance," says Hozack. "We got not only students but a lot of older theatre-goers. There really wasn't that much theatre around in those days. A few things came to the Royal Alex, and that was about it except for some amateur productions. At Hart House there was damn good stuff. Gill ran it like a professional theatre. When you think of the students who played large parts, and did them well . . .

"He used to take actors and mould them so that they came alive as participants in the plays. Students of 18 or 20 were playing people of 40 and 50. They did it so that the audience believed it. He worked them hard — if they missed a rehearsal they were out — but they loved it. He wanted the best possible performance."

When Gill first came to Toronto, he had a hard time adjusting to a theatre based solely on extra-curricular interest, competing with many other student productions, but he came to see the advantages. "Because no one is taking a course, there is no responsibility to accept all who apply," he once explained. "In a school, if a student registers for a course, you have to give him a part. Here the talented people get the breaks."

Many of the actors developed by Gill became staples of Stratford and the Canadian Players. The Davis brothers founded the Crest Theatre. By the mid '50s, Hart House was not the only place offering serious theatre in the Toronto area and its role was changing once again.

Hart House Theatre was taken over by the Graduate Centre for the Study of Drama when it was created in 1966 as a laboratory. Under Leon Major, a Gill alumnus, other illustrious alumni came back to star in professional productions — among them Frances Hyland in *The*

Changeling and Kate Reid in *Mourning Becomes Electra* — with students playing small parts. The students protested, and once again Hart House Theatre became a place primarily for them.

But not for actors. These days, young Torontonians with acting ambitions set their sights on the National Theatre School and, if they can't get in there, opt for special programs at York, Ryerson, George Brown or Seneca, says Ronald Bryden, director of the drama centre. So the stars of Hart House Theatre are now more likely to be found behind the scenes than on the stage.

Every student at the drama centre is required to do one project per term on stage or off — acting, designing, directing, stage managing, writing or translating. Bryden values the amateur liveliness of the students' productions and the informed intelligence behind their work. The students rehearse endlessly, working longer than most professionals, he finds. And directors, given a stage, keen actors, and an audience, can perform near-miracles.

Hart House Theatre is now regarded as a place where students can learn to direct. "There aren't many places where you can learn direction," says Bryden. "How to read a play intelligently is the largest part of it."

Since Bryden believes that the best productions are the ones students passionately want to do, the plays are proposed by the students. A committee of faculty, theatre staff and students invites bids and decides which students are best qualified to put a show together.

This year it will be Ionesco's *Man with Bags* (a University College drama program production) in October, Brecht's *Man Equals Man* in November, *You Too Would Enjoy Her*, a Spanish play about the exploitation of women by Anna Diosdado, in January and *Much Ado about Nothing* in March.

You Too Would Enjoy Her is the drama centre's official contribution to the celebration of 100 years of women at U of T. A black comedy about a woman who is made into a sex goddess and destroyed by the experience, it was first produced in Madrid in 1924, about the same time that Peggy Glass was collecting autographs in Hart House Theatre.

SIX FROM 1T4 RECALL THE GREAT WAR AHEAD



"It was the last year of normal University life. World War One broke out a few weeks after we graduated and the whole world changed."

Janet Penfold 1T4

A RECORD SIX MEMBERS OF THE 70TH anniversary year 1T4 attended this June's spring reunion. Over lunch at Hart House, they discussed personal highlights of the past 70 years. For most of them, understandably, memories of the Great War loom larger than recollections of happier undergraduate days. Often their stories are horrifying yet the actions they describe are heroic. But these people are more than just war heroes. They epitomize what all Canadians strive to be in making it through another winter. They are survivors.

"We were shelling away vigorously all one night," says George Johnston, 92, of the battle at Hill 70. "All the while we heard little noises behind us but we had no time to worry about them. It was mustard gas. By morning, everybody but me was blind. I led them all through the trenches to medical help. Then I lost my sight, too. We were sent to England to recover and my sight returned after about three weeks."

He had been luckier at an earlier battle. "I woke up one morning next to an old Irishman with the mumps so I went to quarantine. Just as I was to be released, another fellow came down with the mumps and I was quarantined again. I never caught them but that's how I missed Vimy Ridge." He did catch a severe cold while convalescing in England after Hill 70. It was diagnosed as tuberculosis and he was invalided home. Back in Canada, he discovered that he was badly run down but did not have TB.

Johnston completed a law degree at Osgoode Hall and practised with the firm of Dales and Johnston in Toronto until 1939. He served as chief librarian of the Law Society of Upper Canada until 1965 and for the past 10 years has been working on an index of the minutes of the Law Society.

"You know, Gordon, this will shorten your life," the doctor predicted after Gordon Beatty, 90, had been severely gassed in France. After serving four years overseas, he was invalided home



The gentlemen of 1T4 (clockwise from left), Napier Simpson, Gordon Beatty, Norman Robertson and Roy Patterson, with Janet Penfold. Out of camera range but very much in the picture at spring reunion was George Johnston.

where the doctor diagnosed emphysema. Beatty, who has done an hour of deep breathing exercises every day since then, became chief actuary of the Canada Life Insurance Co. He still works regularly as the firm's archivist and editor of its in-house magazine.

Roy Patterson, 93, also survived being gassed at Passchendaele and won a medal at Ypres while serving with the Signal Corps. Back in Canada, he founded Patterson and Hayes, the construction company that turned the first sod on the Alaska Highway.

Napier Simpson, 91, helped the Toronto Argonauts win the Dominion Cup — he played snap as centre was called then — before enlisting in 1914. "But I never got overseas. I was with the Eighth Brigade Field Artillery. We drew straws to decide who would take the battery over and I got

the short straw. But just before we were to leave, I caught scarlet fever. I was laid up for a couple of years. They told me I'd never get out of bed."

Simpson wears the engineer's trademark iron ring. His is number 10. He received it as one of 24 returning alumni at the first ring ceremony in 1925. During the '40s, he ran the U of T's building program and oversaw the construction of the Wallberg Building and the Mechanical Building as well as other projects. He then worked for the Electrical Manufacturers Association until his retirement in 1963 and chaired the Old Age Security Commission for many years. A life member of the Caledon Mountain Trout Club, he left the reunion to go fishing.

Norman Robertson, 91, started practising law in 1917 and 77 years later still goes to the office every day. "I look after my own business affairs, draw a few wills and hold widows' hands. I don't get down before eleven and my wife drives me."

The veteran lawyer actually started out with a different career in mind. "I took maths and physics. We started out with 18 or 19 in the class and ended up with 12.

Five or six of us were going to become actuaries and the rest school teachers. I ended up practising law because I couldn't get a job as an actuary."

The only woman from the class of 1T4 who attended the reunion was the very modest Janet Penfold, 92. "I don't really understand why everybody is making all this fuss over me just because I'm healthy and I've lived this long."

The University College classics graduate started her working life with a misstep at Canada Life where she worked for four months. "I found out after I left that they had to re-write all my premiums." She went on to considerably greater success as a teacher of Latin, Greek and ancient history in Hamilton, where she still lives. "My lawyer, doctor and rector are all former students."

Miss Penfold has now reverted to student status. She takes continuing education courses in constitutional history at McMaster University.

FOUR NEW ALUMNI GOVERNORS NAMED

FOUR NEW ALUMNI GOVERNORS HAVE been elected by the College of Electors to serve on Governing Council.

Dorothy Hellebust (Vic 5T8, M.A. 5T9) and Brian Hill (Scarborough 7T8) will serve three-year terms replacing Elizabeth Pearce (Vic 5T7) and Burton Avery (Engineering 4T6) who are retiring after six years on Council.

Barry Papazian (Vic 6T6, Law 6T9) and Roger Timms (Law 7T0) will each serve one year to complete the terms of Horace Krever (U.C. 5T1, Law 5T4) and Jordan Sullivan (St. Mike's 6T0, Law 6T3) who are resigning in mid-term.

Elected to a second three-year term is Gordon Romans (Vic 3T3, M.A. 3T4, Ph.D. 4T2).

Other alumni governors on the 50-member council are Eric Hardy (U.C. 4T2), Joanne Uyede (Innis 6T9) and Burnett Thall (M.A.Sc. 4T7, Ph.D. 4T9).

"The whole structure of Governing Council is based strongly on volunteer commitment," says Dorothy Hellebust. Although newly elected, she makes that statement on the basis of years of experience in dealing with the council. She first faced it as vice-president of the Household Science Alumnae Association during the debate over the disestablishment of the Faculty of Food Sciences in 1973. Hellebust has also served on the UTAA executive and lectured in household science for three years. For the past five years she has been a co-opted member of the Academic Affairs Committee and has served on its Curriculum

and Standards Sub-Committee for two years. For the coming year, she will continue to sit on these as well as Business Affairs and Planning and Resources. She'll also find time to help her husband edit a major scientific journal.

Brian Hill is the youngest graduate ever elected to Governing Council by the College of Electors but he, too, has had broad experience. He served as vice-president of the Students' Administrative Council in 1977-78 and president in 1978-79. He points to the campus centre at Sidney Smith Hall and Scarborough College's Vincent Bladen Library as two projects which claimed his attention as a student leader.

"I purposely broke with U of T when I graduated," he explains. "Too many student council types stay around. You have to become detached and objective. I thought I had been away long enough." Hill, who works as a real estate agent with Royal Trust, will serve on the Planning and Resources and Business Affairs Committees. He sees faculty salary negotiations and the funding situation as challenges in the coming year.

"The Bovey Commission report will be the most important thing this year and perhaps the most important long-range factor facing the University for several years to come. We are going to see major economic and social changes and the University will have to adapt. But the U of T is strong enough to withstand anything."

Barry Papazian's year on Governing Council will be his first close involvement with U of T since graduating from law

school in 1969. "I've always been fond of the University and I thought I should get involved. I think the main contribution of alumni governors is as a group without a particular self-interest, with no axe to grind. We are totally independent and objective but still have a close relationship with the campus."

Roger Timms, who works as a family law commissioner and official referee in the Supreme Court of Ontario, has been active in community and volunteer work for several years. "I decided it was time I renewed my relationship with U of T. The issue of quality of education has always concerned me. I chose U of T law school because it's the best in the country. I'm concerned that U of T maintain that reputation, not just in law but in general."

SENIOR ALUMNI RECOGNITION DAY

MORE THAN 185 GUESTS ATTENDED THE annual recognition day of the Senior Alumni Association on May 17 where retiring chairman Gordon Romans reviewed the achievements of the Senior Alumni over the past year.

The twice-yearly Canadian Perspectives lecture series was full to capacity in its sessions on the St. George campus and at Scarborough College. Preparation for Retirement Living, an eight-lecture course, was well attended in the fall and spring by alumni and U of T faculty and



Actor, author and honorary graduate Peter Ustinov enjoys champagne and strawberries with drama centre students Jenny Simonsen (left) and Sally Jones. Over \$5,000 was raised for refurbishing the drama centre's new theatre in the Koffler Student Centre. A major supporter of the event was American Express Inc.



staff. Health, Exercise and Fun in your Lifestyle, a seniors' fitness program, extended its spring season by popular demand.

Alumni Talent Unlimited, which undertakes special projects within the University, conducted 14 continuing projects for 30 sponsors from different colleges and faculties. Senior alumni are active across the campus in tracing lost alumni, helping in various libraries, doing archival work and getting the mail out. The 180 alumni volunteers contributed more than 7,000 hours to the University.

At the annual meeting, Douglas Kingsbury succeeded Gordon Romans as chairman. Kingsbury, who celebrated his 50th anniversary at the reunion in June, is a past president of the UTAA.

The meeting ended with an address by Mary Brown (St. Michael's 5T1), chairman of the Ontario censorship board and a former assistant director of alumni affairs, on the cultural influence of the electronic media.

CHANCELLOR'S AWARD FOR STAFF MEMBERS

THE UTAA WILL PRESENT THE FIRST Chancellor's Award during Convocation ceremonies in November. The award, which will recognize outstanding contribution to the University community other than teaching services or academic research, may be presented to any present or past staff member of the University or its federated colleges. Among the criteria used in determining the recipient will be the nominee's length of service, distinction of service and dedication to the University community beyond the normal scope of duty and responsibilities.

"The award will honour a staff member who promotes the well-being of the University as a whole," explains Chancellor George Ignatieff, who first suggested such an award to the UTAA four years ago. "It will complement the Alumni-Faculty Award which is granted mostly on outstanding academic achievement."

GEORGE EDMONDS, QC NEW UTAA PRESIDENT

"I HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUSLY INVOLVED with the University in one way or another since about two years after graduation," says lawyer George Edmonds (Vic 4T8), president of the University of Toronto Alumni Association for 1984-85.

"In addition to the important commitments we have to spring reunion, to the Alumni-Faculty Award, to the new Chancellor's Award and to fund raising for our own independent purposes, I'd like to see us make better use of the directors sent to us by the constituency alumni groups," George says. He also has some personal goals for the committees of the UTAA this year.

"In the area of University government," he says, "I don't think we have to apologize for the contribution that the alumni-elected governors have made to Governing Council since it was established. They have dedication, knowledge of the University and the ability to act through committees. I want to be sure that this standard is maintained. It is very important that the right people get on the College of Electors and we need to define more clearly the criteria for people who are candidates for Governing Council."

George is also concerned about fund raising within the constituencies. "We're not in a position to dictate to our constituencies," he explains, "but we are a coordinating and — I hope to some extent — a 'ginger' group. We don't want to tread on the toes of the Varsity Fund board but if we both push we might be able to enliven some fundraising efforts. The dollar sign seems to be growing in importance — it's the bottom line in the administration's thinking."

In recent years the UTAA has become increasingly concerned with the problem of establishing links between students and the alumni. George sees some pro-

gress on this front. "We welcome the reorganization of the Blue and White Society and have provided it with some financial support. We hope it will be a medium of contact and interaction between undergraduates and graduates."

Finally, George says, "I think it would help us if more specific demands were made on us by the University. I don't remember when we've ever been specifically asked by the University 'What can you do for us?' We have a lot of people who are involved and concerned about the University and prepared to dedicate their time. It's a tremendous resource and we haven't begun to draw from the bottom of the well."

A former president of the Victoria Alumni Association, George served on the Victoria Board of Regents for 16 years. He represented Vic on the College of Electors when it was first established and sat from 1976 to 1979 on the Planning and Priorities Sub-Committee of Governing Council's Planning and Resources Committee. George has also had extensive experience with the UTAA, first as a member of its directorate and then on the executive with responsibility for spring reunion, fund raising, communications and planning.

INFORMATION LINE AT ALUMNI HOUSE

ALUMNI AND FRIENDS SEEKING INFORMATION about events on campus should phone 978-2021 at any time of the day or night. Between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. new information officer Jean Griffin Elliott (Trinity 6T1) will answer your questions or direct you to someone who can. At other times a recorded message will provide details of current events and take messages. Jean will return your calls promptly the next day.

Located in the lobby of Alumni House at 47 Willcocks Street, Jean is well placed to keep track of everything alumni might be interested in. Give her a call. She'll be pleased to help you.

TADDLE CREEK

IN THE VARSITY FUND ANNUAL REPORT printed in *The Graduate* (May/June), we inadvertently neglected to include the following members of the Taddle Creek Society. Apologies to them and to any others who have not yet come to our attention. John F. Flinn, J.G. Hanley, William F. Higgins, Sidney Hopkins, Joan Johnston, Mary Langford, Marvi Ricker.

PRESIDENTS' COMMITTEE



Left: President Emeritus Claude T. Bissell proposes the Toast to the University

Right: C. Malim Harding, founding chairman of the Presidents' Committee, receives U of T captain's chair from committee chairman William A. Farlinger.

THE PRESIDENTS' COMMITTEE DINNER

The annual dinner given by the President for members of the Presidents' Committee was held this spring in Hart House.

And a delightful evening it was with a festive company of leadership donors who are alumni, faculty and friends of the University. The Great Hall was resplendent with white table cloths, hand lettered place cards and bouquets of freesia, blue iris, baby's breath and tulips. A strolling musician added to the sense of occasion. Members contributed more than two million dollars to the University in 1983.

A

James A'Court
Dr. Ralph W.C. Adams
Anthony Adamson
Mrs. Anthony Adamson
Dr. Thomas E. Agate
Harold G. Aggett
Prof. Edmund R. Alexander
D. Miller Alloway
Prof. G. Harvey Anderson
Kenneth B. Andras
Dr. Kostantina Angelov
Melvyn G. Angus
Hugh Anson-Cartwright
Rose Burgess Anthony
W.A. Arbuckle
A. Edward Archibald
Mrs. A.M. Armstrong
Anne E. Armstrong
Dean R.L. Armstrong
Dr. William K. Armstrong
Dr. John M. Arnott
Prof. Em. Eric Arthur
(in memoriam)
Paul Arthur
Dr. William Elliott Atkinson
Margaret Atwood
William J. Ayers

B

Don Bailey
Margaret E. Baines
Ronald C. Bales
St. Clair Balfour
Mrs. St. Clair Balfour
Ralph M. Barford
Prof. Timothy D. Barnes
Joseph J. Barnicke
Prof. Marion G. Bassett
Thomas J. Bata
Prof. G.H. Beaton
Dr. Jerome Becker
Alexander E. Bedard

Dr. James Hyde Bell
Thomas J. Bell
Avie Bennett
William J. Bennett
Ruth M. Bentley
Douglas A. Berlis
Maureen Ignatia Berry
Dr. John A. Beswick
Dr. Margaret E. Bickle
Dr. Joseph Bielawski
Mrs. J.W. Billes
Robert W.H. Binnie
Prof. P.P. Biringer
Prof. Claude Bissell
Prof. G. Bisztray
Dr. Sheldon L. Bleiman
Prof. William Blissett
Prof. H. Boeschenstein
(in memoriam)

Harald Bohne
Dr. Igor Bolta
(deceased)
Mrs. Micheline Bolta
Lucille M.M. Bonin
John C. Bonycastle
Prof. John Bossons
Prof. Robert Bothwell
Dr. George B. Boucher
John A.C. Bowen
Dr. Raymond G. Bozek
Thomas J. Bradbury
Ruth O.F. Bradshaw
Prof. Robert Brandeis
Prof. Raymond Breton
T.G. Roderick Brinckman
William H. Broadhurst
Gordon A. Brown
(deceased)
Prof. Harcourt Brown
Barry A. Browning
Dr. Alan Bruce-Robertson
Kathleen Bruce-Robertson
Prof. Patricia Brückmann
David E. Buck
Frank C. Buckley
Dr. H. Alan Buckley
Dorothy S. Bullen

Helen F.S. Bulna
Elizabeth G. Burgess
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Heaslip and Alexander K. Stuart*

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*Sandra Boucher, Dr. George B. Boucher,
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Professor John Bossons*

Harold J. Murphy
Paul J. Murphy
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N

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J. Maxwell Neale
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Andrew Nigrini
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Dean Vidar J. Nordin
Dr. Mark S. Nusbaum

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Prof. Mariel P. O'Neill-Karch
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Z

Adam H. Zimmerman
Dr. James Zimmerman
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and others who prefer to
remain anonymous



Canada's boom babies of the fifties have become the young adults of the eighties.

They're changing the way we live.

Between 1952 and 1965, Canada experienced an incredible baby boom. Today, those boom babies have grown up. And now, there are nearly 7 million Canadians between the ages of 18 and 35. That's almost 2 million more than normal birth rates might have produced.

This population bubble is changing our society. It's being reflected in our labour force, in accommodation patterns and in contemporary social standards. But also in a growing demand for goods and services, information and entertainment.

Our changing society is being reflected at the Commerce. We're adjusting to better suit the needs of today's young adults. For example, the average age of many Commerce loan officers is now between 25 and 30.

We're active in helping young adults acquire homes. During the recent high interest rate period, we pioneered a variable rate mortgage.

We're also bringing new technologies on stream, such as automated teller machines, to provide the service flexibility young adults demand.

For many years, the Commerce has been a bank young Canadian adults have turned to for financial help and guidance. For today's young people that remains something they can count on.

**In a changing world, you
can count on the Commerce.**



**CANADIAN IMPERIAL
BANK OF COMMERCE**

AN AFFECTIONATE LOOK AT 25 TURBULENT YEARS

THE SHORT ROAD DOWN:
A UNIVERSITY CHANGES

by Robin Ross

University of Toronto, 122 pages

THIS IS A DEEPLY PERSONAL, YET extremely knowledgeable account of the evolution of the governmental and administrative structure of the University of Toronto during a most important period of its long history, 1958-1982.

The University was fortunate that this period coincided with the distinguished career of service given it by the author.

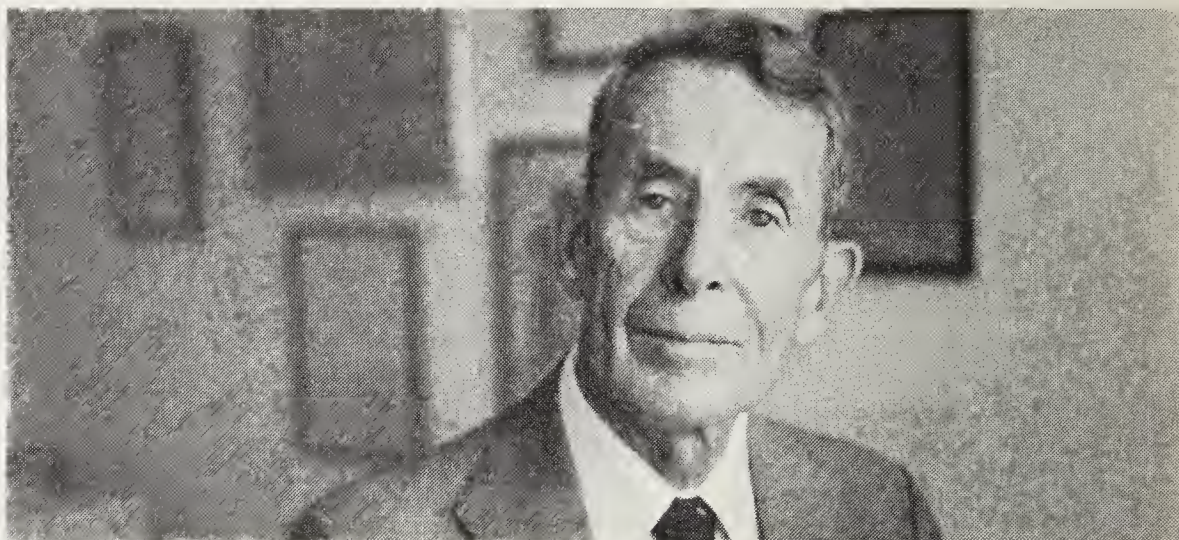
Together with President Claude Bissell's *Halfway up Parnassus*, this volume will serve future historians as indispensable commentary on the often dramatic, sometimes violent events of that time.

Before being recruited by President Bissell, Robin Ross had already had a distinguished civil service career. This accounts for some of the elements most characteristic of his reputation: meticulous preparation for meetings, infinite tact and diplomacy, deep loyalty to superiors and fantastic coolness under fire.

His blunt, affectionate, and carefully balanced description of the cumbersome, and often archaic, practices of our 196-member Senate, together with his detailed account of the absolute powers of the Board of Governors even in academic matters, helps to explain President Bissell's determination by the mid-1960s to move the University to a unicameral form of governance.

In six short years, the University witnessed: the formation of the President's Council that linked professors, senior administrators and some members of the Board; the Duff-Berdahl report; the Commission on University Government (CUG); the University-Wide Committee, with its recommendation of unicameral governance; the Board's rejection of that proposal; and, finally, the passage of a new *University of Toronto Act* in 1971 which replaced Senate and Board with a single Governing Council.

Since I served on the Senate during its last days and on the University-Wide Committee and successive terms on the Governing Council, I can vouch for the accuracy of Ross's concise account. Although I do not always agree with his usually penetrating analyses of what transpired, one thing became clear: a



Robin Ross

growing disillusionment and discontent on the part of both senior administrators and the Faculty Association (UTFA) with the procedures and politics of Governing Council.

A 1975 UTFA memorandum to the chairman of the Governing Council claimed that unicameralism had "drastically diminished the role of the faculty in the shaping and monitoring of university policy." The Executive Committee asked me to set up a group to study the role of the teaching staff in governance before and after the creation of the Governing Council.

This group concluded that although, in fact, the faculty now had statutory powers and greater opportunities of direct influence on a wider variety of decisions than ever before, nevertheless perceptions to the contrary were the rule among faculty.

Ross describes the generally unfavourable Executive Committee reaction to the "Dunphy Report" and little was done to meet the concerns of UTFA. Ultimately, however, at the urging of President John Evans, Council appointed a former university president, John B. Macdonald, to make "A Review of the Unicameral Experiment" by the end of 1977.

Macdonald proposed sharply increasing faculty and academic administrative membership in a gargantuan new committee amalgamating the Planning and Resources and Academic Affairs Committees, which would entail rescinding an existing by-law prohibiting any one estate of Council from having a majority on its committees.

He also proposed that Council cease any innovative role in policy making, limiting itself only to "approving, rejecting, or referring back" proposals emanating from divisions of the University, and then only on the advice of the President.

Ross reports regretfully that Council rejected the former proposal, while basically accepting the latter. Noting that since 1972 the University has sorely lacked any central forum of senior administrators and faculty to discuss with the requisite expertise the affairs of such a complex institution, he warns that we will come to regret not having endorsed something like the forum Macdonald proposed.

Another major Ross lament concerns the almost total loss of institutional memory with our present administrative and governing structures. He proposes the creation of a senior civil service whose "mandarins" could provide the administrative professionalism and institutional memory to complement the "amateur" service of today's top administrators who are only temporarily seconded from the ranks of their academic colleagues.

Whether one agrees or not with his proposed solution, we must be alarmed at the wasteful and potentially disastrous consequences to our University of the present, highly tenuous state of institutional memory.

With this compact and even "passionate" memoir, Robin Ross has indeed done a very real service to the institution he so dearly loves. Eschewing any false nostalgia, we might share his hope for making the University once again, but in a new way, the "great good place". ■

MURDER MOST FOUL, AND JUSTICE MOST BIZARRE

THE TRIALS OF ISRAEL LIPSKI

by Martin L. Friedland

Macmillan of Canada, 224 pages, \$17.95

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE WOULD HAVE been jealous. The year, 1887, was just right for his literary inventions, and the case was exactly the stuff for a brilliant piece of ratiocination from Sherlock Holmes. The victim of the crime was an attractive young woman. Her body was found in a room, apparently locked from the inside, in a boarding-house in London's east end. Nitric acid, forced down her throat, seemed to be the agent of death. And a man, unconscious, traces of the same nitric acid on his lips, lay sprawled under the dead woman's bed. Who murdered her? And how? And why?

The story, alas for Conan Doyle, isn't fiction and Holmes didn't get into the act. Indeed, the most intensive examination of the case has come almost a century later in an absorbing book, *The Trials of Israel Lipski*, written by Martin Friedland, a professor and former dean at the University of Toronto law school. Lipski was the unfortunate young man found under the murdered woman's bed, and as Friedland explains at fascinating length, he endured two kinds of trial, one in the courtroom and a second in the larger forum of public opinion. Together, the two were the sensation of London in the summer of 1887.

When Lipski was revived, he offered an explanation for his predicament. He claimed that two workmen, whom he named, were responsible for the crime. He interrupted them while they were

assaulting the young woman, Miriam Angel, and they turned on him, pouring acid into his mouth and flinging him under the bed. The police — in the persons of the wonderfully named Inspector Final and Sergeant Thick — chose not to believe Lipski's story, and he went on trial at the Old Bailey where he encountered more bad luck.

Lipski's counsel, a veteran criminal barrister, chose the week of the trial to embark on a monumental bender. The veteran's replacement was a commercial counsel, and he demonstrated his inexperience in criminal matters by blundering in several ways. He failed to pursue Lipski's accusations against the two workmen, both of whom were called as crown witnesses, and he didn't bother to introduce evidence that it was possible to manipulate the lock on Angel's door from the outside.

Lipski's cause wasn't helped by the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Robert Stephen, who suggested to the jury that Lipski's motive in an apparently motiveless murder may have begun in a sexual lusting after Miriam Angel. Not surprisingly, with the deck stacked against Lipski, the jury took precisely eight minutes to convict the poor fellow, and Stephen sentenced him to hang.

While Lipski awaited the hangman, his solicitor orchestrated a campaign for a new trial. Members of Parliament, the flash and trash press, and even Queen Victoria weighed in to express doubts about the conviction. For other Londoners, enflamed by the anti-Semitism that raged in the city during the period,

Lipski deserved the noose.

How did it all come out for Lipski? In a word — dramatically. There were a couple of twists in the plot that not even Conan Doyle could have concocted, and the end came with a climax that astounded all parties to the story. It wouldn't be fair to give away the conclusion, it's enough to report that Martin Friedland's combination of painstaking research and sturdy prose brings the story to a finale that doesn't miss a trick.

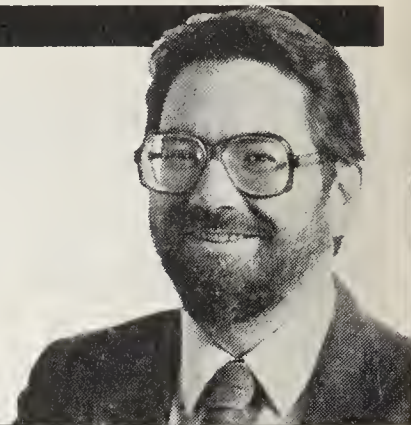
Friedland got on to the case by accident a few years ago when he was looking into the contradictory life of Mr. Justice Stephen, a man who was both a cocaine addict and the author of a document upon which the Canadian Criminal Code was eventually based. Once Friedland came across the Lipski trial in Stephen's background, he became hooked on it. He put in three years of hard digging into the case, got lucky in his discovery in the Home Office records in London of a long-forgotten transcript of the trial, and marshalled all of the material into a gripping little tale.

Friedland uses the case to make a couple of thoughtful social and legal points. He examines the impact of anti-Semitism in London life of the 1880s and he builds a strong argument against capital punishment. But for all the book's serious content, its major appeal lies in the compelling narrative, in the kind of story that would have turned Conan Doyle green with envy. ■

From the July 9, 1887 edition of Illustrated Police News.



THE VARSITY LINK AT THE OLYMPICS



THEY WERE, BY ALL ACCOUNTS, A most successful Olympic games. Records were established for the total number of countries and athletes participating; the spectators were many and vocal; the patriotism was persistent and unabashed.

They were not, however, the games of Los Angeles, which dominated the sports scene this summer. Rather, these were the so-called "Intercalated Games" held in 1906 in Athens to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the rebirth of the Olympic Games in 1896. Among the 884 competitors was Ed Archibald, a U of T pole

Frank Bergin, a decathlete studying at the Faculty of Education, may have been the most publicized Canadian athlete this summer — or at least his arms and legs. They were featured on TV commercials and printed publicity for the CBC's coverage of the Olympics. "There was no identification in the ads," says Varsity head track coach Andy Higgins, "but Frank was wearing blue and white shoes and socks. Sometimes you have to be subtle."



vault champion, who was to emerge from the games with the University's first Olympic medal, a bronze which he shared with an American and a Swede. Archibald had been the intercollegiate champion in 1905 and his vaulting career culminated in the gold medal at the 1908 British Empire Games.

The regular Olympic rotation resumed with the London Games of 1908, and U of T again emerged with a medal, once again a bronze, earned by Cal Bricker in the long jump. Bricker soon established himself as the dominant Canadian athlete in this event, as he won the Olympic silver medal in 1912 and his intercollegiate distance record survived for more than 30 years.

The legacy established by Archibald and Bricker has been updated with each successive Olympiad, as Varsity athletes and coaches have participated in each of the summer games save for 1920 and 1980.

The U of T connection at Los Angeles was found in 11 sports: track and field, boxing, diving, equestrian, fencing, field hockey, shooting, yachting, rowing, swimming and water polo. The contingent numbered almost 40, including athletes and coaches, plus four television commentators.

For some it was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, and for others almost an accustomed routine. Los Angeles marked the sixth Olympics for equestrians Jim Elder and Tom Gayford, and the fifth for shooter Jules Sobrian. Alumna Abby Hoffman, a four-time Olympian during her track career, was a significant presence in her role as director of Sport Canada, the federal government agency which provides the ongoing funding for Canada's international athletes.

As in the earlier years, Varsity was represented by both students and alumni, plus some outstanding high school athletes who have been training with U of T sports clubs.

Angela Bailey, a member of Canada's silver medal entry in the 4 x 100 metres sprint relay, trains as a member of the U of T Track Club and is expected to enrol in arts and science this fall. Bailey graduated from high school in Mississauga last year but chose to devote the 1983-84 season to intensive training in prepara-

tion for the Olympics.

Bailey is typical of many international-level athletes who have found it necessary to interrupt their educational plans in favour of a concentrated training program, especially in preparation for Olympic competition.

Shawn O'Sullivan, silver medallist in light-middleweight boxing, and decathlete Dave Steen withdrew from U of T's School of Physical and Health Education to pursue their athletic goals. Another PHE student, oarsman Pat Turner, followed his coach westward to U.B.C. three years ago, and the change was obviously for the best since Turner earned a gold medal as a member of Canada's winning crew in the heavy eights. His boatmates included Mark and Mike Evans, twin sons of former U of T president John Evans.

The scope of U of T's involvement in the Olympics is understandably a source of pride within University athletics circles. "Obviously, we're pleased that so many Olympic athletes trained at U of T, using our coaches and facilities," says athletics director Gib Chapman. "We believe that athletic excellence at the international level can be attained within an educational environment."

The T-Holders' Associations, representing the men's and women's athletics alumni, had good reason to be cheering, as the Canadian team included five recipients of their annual Athlete of the Year awards: heptathlete Jill Ross-Giffen (1980 and '82), diver Randy Sageman (1982), and field hockey players Jean Gourlay Major (1980), Phyllis Ellis (1981) and Terry Wheatley (1984).

Success does not come without its own special problems. Hud Stewart, men's T-Holders' president and a 1932 Olympian in track and field, has been researching U of T's participation in major international athletics events and a commemorative Wall of Distinction project is under way in the Athletic Centre. However, says Stewart with a wry grin, "another good year like 1984 and we'll run out of space on our Olympics display." ■

Paul Carson is sports information officer at the Department of Athletics and Recreation.

UNDERGRADUATE EXPERIENCE IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT

ASSUMING THAT AT LEAST SOME OF the 800 responses to the survey questionnaire on the undergraduate experience at U of T were reflective of serious concerns, may I pass on the benefit of an alternative viewpoint from an older perspective?

Those who are prone to criticize the old Blue and White as "a cold and impersonal machine" might do well to peer into a mirror and ask themselves if they themselves are not "timid, suspicious and remote or introverted". In looking back on my own experiences, one discussion, instigated by myself, with dear, warm, concerned Dean Samuel Beatty, was the turning point in my life. He deserves all the credit for re-directing my ill-conceived belief that the world owed me as comfortable a living as I could imagine into the realization that the University owed me nothing more than a vision of opportunity and useful tools of knowledge. That gave me the clue that U of T was not an extension of high school but an entirely different milieu where the cauldron of professional opportunity was a large and heterogeneous stew pot indeed, but that it was up to me alone to grasp the ladle and help myself.

Professor Harold A. Innis also taught me a valuable lesson, thanks to a confrontation regarding an article which I had facetiously (and thoughtlessly) written in a commerce newsletter criticizing his lecturing style. He said, in rebuttal, that it was not the place of smart-alec students to "shoot fish in a barrel" unless they had been in the swim, looking into the bore for themselves. The newsletter's author,

marvelling at this touché, placed wisdom before valour and terminated the challenge. That lesson has come vividly home ever since whenever facing others in a lecturing role.

Professor C.A. Ashley listened with infinite patience when we made an impassioned plea to get a somewhat longer article for the Commerce Journal. He took our plea under advisement, added two sentences and re-submitted the article, together with another lesson in life. In a note on the side he averred that the article expressed all he could say on the subject without silly redundancy. This sagacity from an acknowledged Solomon of his day confirmed a place for his article and has tended to temper, though not entirely deflate, a tendency to puffery over the years.

In our handbook of vivid memories are many other ribald and refreshing reminiscences about the real people who make a great university. The U of T then, and surely it is still, was only a framework for human interaction. Those who are unable to see the distinction between the university as a container of living experiences, and themselves as part of the contents, will clearly miss the real virtue in university life.

If there is anything else to pass on from one who has been there, whose wife, son and daughters have experienced or are experiencing that invigorating atmosphere, it is this.

Stop looking for the baby spoon at U of T. This is a place to get involved; to experiment with people, ideas and cultures representing the real arenas of independence. Get to know the modern Beattys and Ashleys. Relate to the world of knowledge as a developing adult and not a mewling kid. After all, those precious few years will be the foundation stones on which you build the rest of your life.

*William A. Salo
Don Mills*

That people perceive the U of T as "the Harvard of Canada" is dead wrong. As a sophomore at Harvard and with a brother and a sister who are alumni of the U of T

Letters may be edited to fit available space and should be addressed: Graduate Letters, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

I think I have a special perspective.

My experience at Harvard has not been cold and I do not feel a part of a "huge and impersonal" machine. And of the scores of students and alumni with whom I have talked, not one has said such things of their Harvard experience. But such things are said of U of T.

For example, I have heard that at U of T economics, physics and math students (to name a few) write mid-year or even final examinations on computer cards and that they must wait up to three weeks to get their results back. Contrast that grading system with Harvard's: it is unheard of to write any examinations on computer cards. The tests and examinations are, therefore, all marked by hand (with comments) and the results are given back to the students no more than three days after the exam, even with finals. There are many other contrasts, in fact too many to equate them, especially with respect to the quality of undergraduate life.

The "Harvard of Canada" simply is not. It is the U of T, and I believe that it is instructive to tell this to people who believe otherwise.

*John Whang
Toronto*

Your editorial "Undergrad Blues" warrants comment. I, too, found the University cold, lonely and impersonal. However, serious students will eschew the easy, secure, pampered life offered by the smaller universities. These places prepare idealists for a false world; graduates emerge with a bloated sense of self-importance. The U of T should not imitate these cocoons. Students should stop whimpering and start working.

I met many first rate teachers who were thoughtful, decent people. Other teachers were shining examples of indifference.

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I do not miss the easy small "I" liberalism that hung over the campus like a pernicious rotten egg smell. No longer do I have to subsidize the leftist views of *The Varsity* and the pet peeves of the student council through mandatory fee payments above my tuition. Above all, I no longer am exposed to those who seek "enlightenment" through alcohol or drug abuse.

Despite my misgivings, I would repeat my experience: the coldness, isolation and decadence are all part of real life. The greatness of the University — the dedicated teachers, my joy of learning and self-discovery — is part of real life, too. The bigness and freedom of the campus creates this duality.

Professor Morton's proposal for an initial "college year" is an insult to the concept of academic freedom. The University would maroon students in the equivalent of a grade 14. Aren't 13 years enough? Students should stop looking for social support networks and start learning. Do they think that someone will hold their hands in business or industry?

My stay at U of T was anything but fun and socially involved, but I was well prepared for the demands of the real world. I learned because I wanted to

learn. There's no such thing as a free lunch.

*David S. Faul
Pickering*

The term "mega projects" (March/April 1984) is eminently appropriate for the various SSHRC-funded research programs under way in the U of T. It also should imply, however, that some of the projects involve many other universities. This is especially the case with the Historical Atlas of Canada. While U of T has generously supported this project through "seed money" grants, allocated space, furniture and administrative services with their concomitant overhead costs, through course load reductions for some participants, and in numerous less clearly definable ways, the atlas remains a distinctly multi-university enterprise.

The article correctly points out but does not sufficiently emphasize that scholars from 29 Canadian universities are involved in the project. Their voluntary service as committee members, volume editors, editorial board members, research consultants and authors makes

the atlas truly a national effort. The dedication of time and expertise by 220 scholars in these other universities — as against 20 in Toronto — is the vital and necessary element in composing the atlas.

Toronto is the administrative and cartographic base for the project, but from its inception in 1969 the scholarly phase of the undertaking has involved members of other universities. In short, the project has been regarded from the start as a massive multi-disciplinary inter-university effort drawing upon the work of Canadian scholars across the country.

Clearly the key to the success of the project lies in this multi-university co-operative approach built on the good will and dedication of the participating scholars. The Historical Atlas of Canada will be a major reference source expressing some of our best scholarship in handsome affordable volumes. It is, moreover, a once-a-century academic enterprise rooted in the affection of its creators for this land and its peoples. In this perspective the atlas is quite obviously not a single university enterprise.

*W.G. Dean
Director
Historical Atlas of Canada*

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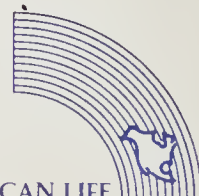
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NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

RESPONSE TO BOVEY STRESSES EXCELLENCE



AS UPDATE FOLLOWED UPDATE ON the progress of the Bovey Commission during the summer, it was hard not to get the feeling that the let's-talk-it-over approach of the three commissioners was riding for a fall. Their June 15 discussion paper, mailed to practically everyone with a right to hold an opinion on university affairs, strung together 50 questions without whispering a single recommendation. In other times, in another country, and under another provincial government, this might have been regarded as a relatively co-operative and non-partisan initiative.

But in Ontario, where university faculty, staff and students are united only in their conviction that the PC government, following like bloodhounds the scent of the latest public opinion poll, would like nothing better than to convert the universities it created in the late '60s into so many day care centres and vocational schools, the Bovey Commission could be interpreted as only one thing: a Conservative Plot.

Except at U of T. In his column in the March/April issue of *The Graduate*, David Strangway welcomed the commission to the extent that it challenged universities to "prove their worth". U of T, he felt, had nothing to lose in such a challenge. It remained "the major research-based institution in Canada". This was an opportunity to "demonstrate that the University of Toronto is unique".

So it was natural that the University's response to the Bovey Commission, delivered in mid-August, would address most eloquently the questions dealing with U of T's peculiar strengths. The final section of the document, "A Role for the University of Toronto", is an impassioned and convincing appraisal of old Varsity as the great university in the land, the one "comprehensive university in every sense of the word." Appealing to the system of four categories urged by the Fisher report of 1981, the authors define U of T's role as excellence pure and simple, and any contraction of its services must be governed by "criteria consistent with its role." That is, programs that fall short of excellence will be upgraded or eliminated. This section has the makings of a manifesto in it. An alumnus can read it and feel proud.

However, the remainder of the response, dealing with the more abstruse topics of "Adaptability" and "Inter-institutional Planning and Co-ordination", doffs many a moralizing cap to the Bovey questions without reaching many specific conclusions. The authors seem more interested in reminding us of the complexity and subtle interdependence of each and every issue at hand. Never have so many Major Roles been involved in so many Complementary Relationships over such a Broad Range of so many Real Issues.

Not that the balance of the document fails utterly to take a position — we can detect the predictable endorsement of pure as opposed to applied research, the now widespread belief that fee schedules should reflect the relative costs of different programs more closely, and most important, the insistence that any funding policy that projects a limit to university growth (and budgetary needs) is unacceptable. We also receive pretty forcefully the opinion that the only thing more important than the freedom of a university to do as it pleases is the high degree of restraint that must be imposed on any government body charged with regulating it.

Indeed, there are many glancing blows thrown at many topics, and that is the problem. Autonomy is important, control is important; accessibility is vital, excellence is the primary objective; the system must be flexible, it must also be stable; general arts courses do not lead to specific jobs, they also have a high value in the job market. I am reminded of Sherwood Anderson, who, in Winesburg, Ohio, wrote:

"The old man listed hundreds of the truths in his book . . . There was the truth of virginity and the truth of passion, the truth of wealth and of poverty, of thrift and profligacy . . . Hundreds and hundreds were the truths and they were all beautiful."

ROYAL CONSERVATORY ON ITS OWN, SOON

THE COMMITTEE ON THE FUTURE OF Music Studies took the wind out of the sails of its former critics when it released its long-awaited final report late in June. There was no compromise on the central recommendation — that the Royal Con-



servatory of Music be jettisoned from the University — but the controversial suggestions regarding ownership of the Frederick Harris Music Company and the national examination system were abandoned. Now, the Conservatory gets to “take with it the name and all that is now under the direction of the Conservatory.” There was very little in the report for those who styled themselves defenders of the Conservatory to object to.

Thus the once bitterly antagonistic Conservatory Faculty Association, and its feisty president Joe Macerollo, approved of the report in principle, expressing reservations mainly about the unclear staffing of the various committees that will attend to the details of separation once (or if) the report is accepted by Governing Council. Columnists in the dailies have also called off the attack, perhaps assuming that Macerollo's approval is sufficient evidence of the University's good intentions.

Macerollo has established a justified reputation as a man of action. Less than 24 hours after the report was released at a press conference at the Faculty Club, the accordionist was elocuting his association's response in front of newspaper,

radio and television reporters at the Royal York Hotel. So authoritative was his presentation that the reporters were clearly under the impression that Macerollo was speaking *ex cathedra* as a spokesman of the Conservatory.

This chagrined the authorities. A few days later, a “Clarification of Issues Concerning the Conservatory” emerged from the office of RCM publicist Val Moorsom, pointing out that the recently appointed acting principal Robert Dodson was the “official” spokesman of the school.

One issue Macerollo and his colleagues emphasized at their press conference was the importance of mobilizing previously non-existent Conservatory fundraising activities. Commercial recording studios still perceive the Conservatory as the country's main breeding ground of rank-and-file musicians, and would be willing to support it, said Larry Trudel, a leading Toronto studio operator also present at the conference. Trudel made the sobering observation that in music industry circles, the Conservatory's A.R.C.T. diploma, and not the U of T's B.Mus., is the standard signifier of competence on an instrument.

Then there are Conservatory alumni, who outnumber even U of T grads. Some of the more illustrious of them have already formed an organization called Friends of the Conservatory Foundation of Canada. Questions for the coming year: How many more will join? Will their memories be fond? Will their cheque books be open?

FACULTY IN HARMONY

ONE OF THE LESS PUBLICIZED BENEFITS of the Conservatory debate has been an armistice between performance and theory teachers at the Faculty of Music, who have traditionally behaved something like the Hatfields and McCoys. Some teachers with adjoining offices, it once was said, have never spoken.

“The final report certainly has brought us together,” admitted acting associate dean Ron Chandler, who at the same time desired not to be represented as wholly in agreement with the notion that there had been a feud in the first place.

“People speak with each other freely, and in a friendly manner. They meet socially. If it has done anything, the report has certainly drawn us together — both Conservatory and Faculty personnel, I would say. Because we have mutual concerns about the separation, or whatever you want to call it.”

RATS, FOILED AGAIN

POLICE HAVE HAD NO LUCK TRACING the Animal Liberation Front commandos who stormed a psychology lab in the basement of Sidney Smith Hall to effect the release of 21 rats. They also cut power lines, causing about \$800 worth of damage. *Graduate* readers will remember the ALF from the editorial on a Scarborough College incident in the March/April issue.

This time, all but one of the rats were merely in storage. Eventually, however, they would have been used in experiments intended to “map pathways to the brain”, as John Yeomans of the psychology department synopsisized it for the press. More literally, they were to be connected by electrodes to monitoring devices, then invited to depress a lever which administers orgasm-like rushes of stimulation to the relevant sections of their brains. (Sorry, no humans required for this experiment.)

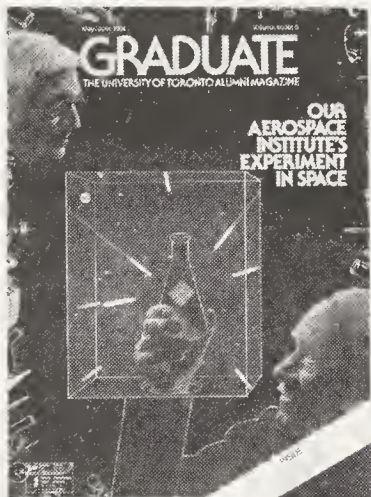
Lab break-ins always provoke questions about tightened security, but Yeomans subscribes to the sensible belief that “a lot of padlocks and alarm systems is no way to deal with a public relations problem.” The psychologist maintained that he had “nothing to hide.” His animals not only experience no pain, he said, but are happier than control rats. They look better and groom themselves more.

This claim spawned some highly sarcastic responses on the op-ed pages of the dailies. Whether or not it was justified, Yeomans was not trying to argue that all experiments are edifying to animals. He merely wanted to emphasize that *his* experiments cause no pain. It seems unlikely, however, that activists who took credit for “thousands and thousands of dollars” worth of damage and the abduction of “fifty animals” will take the word of a confessed scientist.

BIG FOUR REVIVAL?

WE LIVE, SAD TO SAY, IN A LIBERAL AGE, an age in which elitism is widely regarded as the one crime for which capital punishment remains justified, an age in which patrician action, if taken at all, comes cloaked in gleaming robes of egalitarian rhetoric. But there was no mistaking the sympathies of Governing Council in June when the participation of U of T in next season's revival of the venerable Big Four athletic league was announced.

In short: all universities are not created equal.



THANK YOU

to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, 45 Willcocks Street, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.

Under the auspices of the Big Four league, the blue and white would play regular season games only with Queen's, Western and McGill — schools which "share our traditions".

While this may be a good thing in its own right, it is widely thought that the reorganization will also finally make it possible for the Blues to outdraw the average quilting bee for spectators. The consensus at the athletic department is that teams from the baby-boom schools have not caught on as Varsity rivals. Their actual prowess on field, rink or court, it seems, is not as important to potential ticket-buyers — particularly alumni — as their SBIR. (My coinage: Stutz Bearcat Image Rating.)

So the feeling among both the alumni and athletic departments of the Big Four is that if the old alignment summons up even half of the old attendance figures, elitism charges will be worth enduring. Ian Clark, T-Holders' Association vice-president and a football Blues player of the 1940s, remembers when Varsity Stadium was bursting for every game. "Those days, we hope, can come back," he says. "By building the nostalgia part of the game, we can cause a lot of support for the teams involved.

Doesn't this leave all those poor red-brick operations rather in the lurch? Perhaps, but, as Clark reminds us, "You have to look at the cold dollars and cents of this thing." Clark says potential sponsors — breweries, for instance — are taking a long, hard look at the Big Four.

Another point in favour of the league, often stressed by its advocates in Governing Council, is the reduced workload it would impose on Varsity athletes who will presumably use the extra time to prove their mettle on the academic gridiron. There will also be time for exhibition games. Against whom, you ask? Have you ever heard of Cornell, Harvard and Princeton?

Get ready for the new school cheer: "Go, Blues, do!"

CONFLICT IN ARCHITECTURE

FOR A PARAGON OF THE CONFLICT between traditional academic values and shaggy-dog modernism, one could hardly do better than U of T's war-torn Department of Architecture. The division has been aggravated by a personal struggle between two heavyweights in the faculty, Department of Architecture chairman Antonio de Souza Santos, who resigned in June 1983, and Acting Dean Jacob Spelt, appointed in July 1982 for a two-year term.

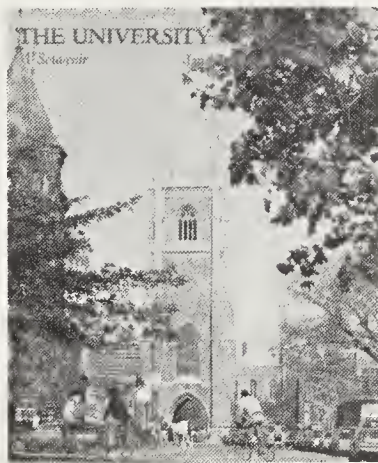
Now a provostial committee has released a report that acknowledges the prize-fight character of the conflict and gives the decision to Santos, who is portrayed as a moderate reformer wrongly perceived by student zealots as a "Prangnellite" — that is, an advocate of the now unpopular unstructured learning environment established in the late 1960s by former chairman Peter Prangnell. Spelt, characterized as "clearly on the side of those in the University who reacted against the perceived laxness in University standards and wanted a return to 'old values'", went too far too fast in making changes, the report concludes. The report recommends that consideration be given to the reinstatement of Santos.

Spelt quickly distributed a testy response, in which he argued that Draconianism was precisely what the University expected of him. "In many respects," he wrote, "one could conclude the faculty had been placed under a trusteeship." Spelt contended also that the report began with a conclusion — that he was set in his ways and unable to see both sides of a story — and made a gratuitous reference to his age to support the prejudice. Finally, he disputed the committee's

assumption that architecture under Santos would be "well on the road to recovery" had he not interfered, claiming rather that Santos was happy with the status quo. Moreover, he wrote, the change in admissions policy cited by the committee in support of Santos was in fact imposed upon the department against Santos' wishes.

In any event, the report remains critical of the architecture department on many counts. It urges an end to "harsh personal criticism" of student work by teaching staff, "improper fraternization" between staff and students, and "ideological intolerance" in the school environment. Without discussing details, it recommends implementing "checks and balances" in the evaluation system, and keeping track, statistically, of applications by and admissions of women, to monitor possible discrimination.

Spelt is no longer acting dean, having been replaced by Peter Wright, a civil engineer who will also be filling the post of associate dean of engineering. He, it appears, is a "caretaker" dean; Provost Frank Iacobucci announced his intention to strike a new search committee early in August. The one established in May, says the report, is biased toward the Spelt



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Fall Alumni Programs

Alumni College, for several years a fixture at spring reunion, is being offered at homecoming, Saturday, Oct. 20. In the morning in the Benson Building there will be a lecture on the history of sports at U of T and a lecture/demonstration on martial arts, in the afternoon an open house at the microcomputer lab in the McLennan Physical Laboratories. A fee of \$10 per person will be charged.

The fall 1984 programs of the three popular series for senior alumni and friends will be given as follows:

HEFL — health, exercise and fun in your lifestyle — designed to improve over-all fitness, will be given in two 10-week sessions, Thursdays from Sept. 27 and Fridays from Sept. 28. Registration fee is \$25 per person.

Canadian Perspectives — informal, academically-oriented lecture and discussion series covering a variety of topics in the arts and sciences, will be given in three nine-week sessions, Monday afternoons from Sept. 24 and Tuesday mornings from Oct. 2 at University College, and Thursday mornings from Oct. 4 at Scarborough College. Registration fee is \$15 per person per series.

Preparation for Retirement — course to give those about to retire suggestions for making the most of their later years, will be given Tuesday evenings from Oct. 9 to Nov. 20. Registration fee is \$20 per person.

Information and registration:
Department of Alumni Affairs,
47 Willcocks St., (416) 978-8991.

point of view.

"Whoever is selected by this committee may have difficulty in being accepted by the department," says the report. "There is the danger, therefore, of continuing upheaval and controversy, the very last thing that is needed. It is very important for the future of the faculty to have the right dean."

POSTSCRIPT

TWO ITEMS OF PERSONAL INTEREST.

Wilbur R. Franks, O.B.E., C.D., B.A., M.A., M.B., the U of T man who invented the Franks Flying Suit, which helped World War II pilots avoid blackout during high-G manoeuvres, added to his many other honours the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute's McCurdy Award. The ceremony and reception were held in June at the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, where he spent most of his civilian career.

Readers may also remember the resourceful Dr. Franks as the originator of the concept behind the Toronto Centrifuge, the first Allied machine to duplicate the high-G forces the Franks Flying Suit was designed to counteract.

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All of the following information, typed or printed is required: your graduation name; address; date of convocation; degree; faculty or school and college if applicable; student number. If your name has changed since graduation, please provide some proof of your former name.

All November/December 1982 diplomas not picked up will be destroyed on December 3, 1984. A replacement fee, currently \$30, will be assessed after that date.

Both the centrifuge and the suit served as prototypes for NASA at the beginning of the American space program.

What is more, all this came after a decade of cancer research at Banting and Best — research that turned out to be something of an apple falling out of a tree. While attempting to purify what he hoped would be a vaccine against certain forms of the disease, Dr. Franks found that a test tube which broke at very high speed in a centrifuge would stay intact if floated in a larger test tube containing water. Thus the Franks Flying Suit cushioned the pilot with thin layers of water held between layers of a rubber suit.

After the war he returned to Banting and Best, picking up his cancer research and remaining a world leader in aviation medicine. Nor have his interests been confined to medicine. Eight years ago he co-fostered the Universal Language of Air and Space Operations, known as UNIGEN, which is being developed as a solution to the tower-of-Babel problems that still arise internationally among air traffic controllers.

The McCurdy Award is presented for "outstanding achievement in art, science, and engineering relating to aeronautics and space." Judging by his resumé, Dr. Franks has come by the award very honestly indeed.

Anatol Rapoport, the mathematician, psychologist and game theorist whom *Graduate* readers met in the January/February issue, has made a yearly practice of playing a summer piano recital for his colleagues in the East Common Room of Hart House. This year he

Foreign Students

Alumni who attended U of T as foreign students are being asked to help the presidential task force established to review the University's policies and recommend changes where appropriate. The experiences and opinions of alumni will provide the task force with information it needs to carry out its work.

Please write to:

Secretary,
Presidential Task Force
on Foreign Students
225 Simcoe Hall
University of Toronto
Toronto, M5S 1A1

and a questionnaire will be forwarded to you.

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played three Bach Preludes and Fugues, the Bach-Busoni Chaconne, Chopin's Sonata in B minor and Schubert's Impromptu in A flat. A student of Rosenthal, Professor Rapoport plays in a grand masculine style bringing to mind the authoritative German masters of the 1930s and '40s. He is at the cutting edge of science; his art is frozen in time.

Rapoport rarely volunteers information on his career as a pianist during the '30s — it would be easy to know him for years and never be aware of it. The facts emerge only in snippets. I once asked him whether Rachmaninoff's Third Concerto had been in his repertoire. Well, he performed the Budapest debut of it, I was told. Another time the subject of the dic-

tatorial conductor Otto Klemperer came up. "Oh, he was a terrible man," Rapoport said. This he knew for a fact, having played the piano part in Stravinsky's *Petrouchka* under him, and having made the grave error of missing an entry during rehearsals.

A favourite anecdote is relayed by his son. Once a recording of Brahms's Double Concerto was put on the family stereo, the soloists being Jascha Heifetz and Emanuel Feuermann. "Ah, yes, Feuermann," Rapoport said. "Now he was good." Rapoport remembered his fellow student Feuermann from Vienna. He had not heard about his subsequent career, which established him, in many minds, as the greatest cellist of the century.

Readers are invited to . . .

booksales at Trinity College beginning the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 24 and continuing daily to Oct. 27, and at University College where the sale will open on Saturday, Nov. 3 and continue on Nov. 5 and 6. As always, books as well as buyers are needed — for Trinity call 978-2651, for U.C. call 978-6930. Rapid readers could buy at Trinity, donate that batch to U.C. and get a new supply and even slow readers would be able to recycle to New College for a sale in February.

open house at the Department of Nutritional Sciences on Saturday, Oct. 20. As a special homecoming event, the department and Household Science Alumnae Association are co-sponsoring a combined "see what goes on" and visit with old classmates for alumnae and friends at the FitzGerald Building, 150 College St. from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

a lecture by David Suzuki, professor of zoology at U.B.C. and host of the *Nature of Things*, at Scarborough on Friday, Oct. 19 at 8.15 p.m. His visit is being sponsored by the F.B. Watts Memorial Lecture Committee and Scarborough College Alumni Association.

hear Dr. Helen Caldicott, president of Physicians for Social Responsibility, noted for her involvement in the anti-nuclear movement, give the Bronowski Memorial Lecture at New College on Wednesday, Nov. 14 at 8 p.m. The title: "We the People: A Prescription for Ending the Arms Race."

help Scarborough College find alumni members who attended classes offered by the extension department at Birchmount Collegiate in 1964-65. Scarborough is planning to celebrate its first 20 years at an honours dinner at the end of October and would like to recognize its earliest students and faculty members. If you were one of the Birchmount class, or know one, please write to the Communications Office, Scarborough College, 1265 Military Trail, Scarborough, M1C 1A4; or telephone 284-3243.

activities many and various and to clip or crib from this quick reference list for information and tickets.

Faculty of Music, box office Edward Johnson Building, 978-3744.

Royal Conservatory of Music, publicity office, 978-3771; box office (Royal Conservatory Orchestra) 978-5470.

Hart House Theatre, Glen Morris Studio Theatre and P.L.S. productions, box office at Hart House, 978-8668.

Varsity Stadium and Varsity Arena, Department of Athletics and Recreation, 978-4112.

Erindale campus, campus relations office, 828-5214.

Scarborough campus, communications office, 284-3243.

Information line at Alumni House, 978-2021, where they probably know but if they don't will find out.

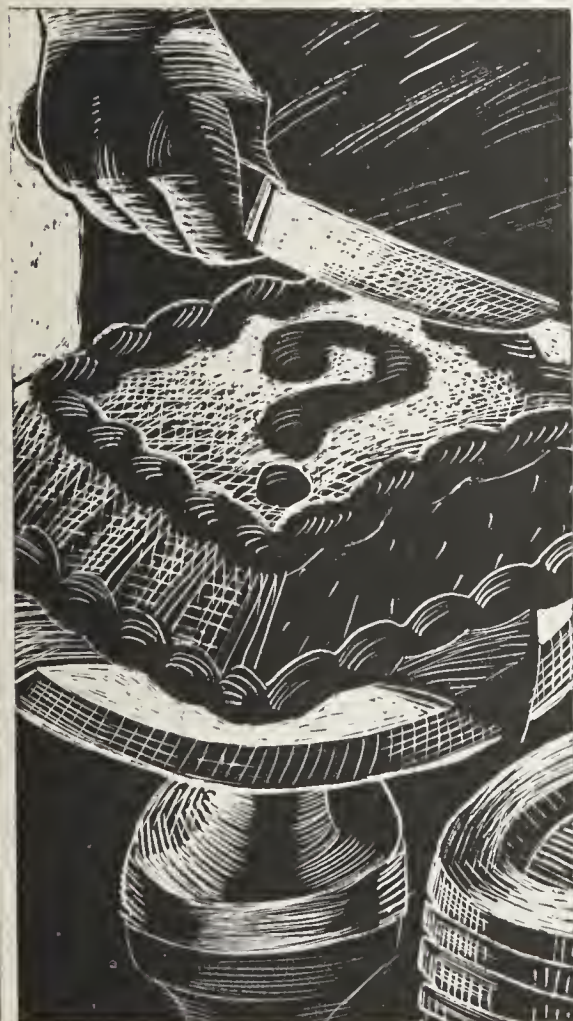
A PIECE OF CAKE

AMONG THE REFRESHMENTS AT A church bazaar is a delicious chocolate cake. Please come and share some with me. How many are there of us? Nine. The cake is square and iced across the top and down the sides. It is to be divided in such a way that each person gets exactly the same amount of cake and icing. Since you are at church, decorum must be maintained; you are not permitted to scrape off any icing or crumble the cake. This has to be done with propriety, using as few straight cuts as possible and giving each person a single piece.

While you are thinking about that, let me offer you some fruitcake. This, too, is square, but has no icing on it. One of you is allergic to cherries? Pity — that leaves eight of us to share equal portions. Can we divide it with three cuts?

I would be interested to hear from readers who can cut through preconceptions and deliver the cake as specified.

Address replies to: Prof. E.J. Barbeau, Aftermath, The Graduate, Department of Communications, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.



THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 27

THE WINNER OF THE Graduate Test No. 25 in the March/April issue was Larry Harrington of Vancouver who has been sent a copy of *Iron*. We received a total of 501 entries.

Winner of Test No. 26 in the May/June issue was Aileen (Hughes) Williams of Brockworth, Gloucestershire. She has been sent a copy of *Reading from Left to Right*. There were 219 entries.

For Test No. 27 the University of Toronto Press has generously provided *E.J. Pratt: The Truant Years 1882-1927* by David G. Pitt, professor emeritus of English language and literature at Memorial University of Newfoundland. This volume covers "Ned" Pratt's early years from boyhood in a Newfoundland outpost through adventures and misadventures to acclaim as the premier new poet of Canada. Entries must be postmarked on or before Oct. 31. The solution will be in the next issue; the winner in Jan./Feb.

Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Communications, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

Solution to The Graduate Test No. 26

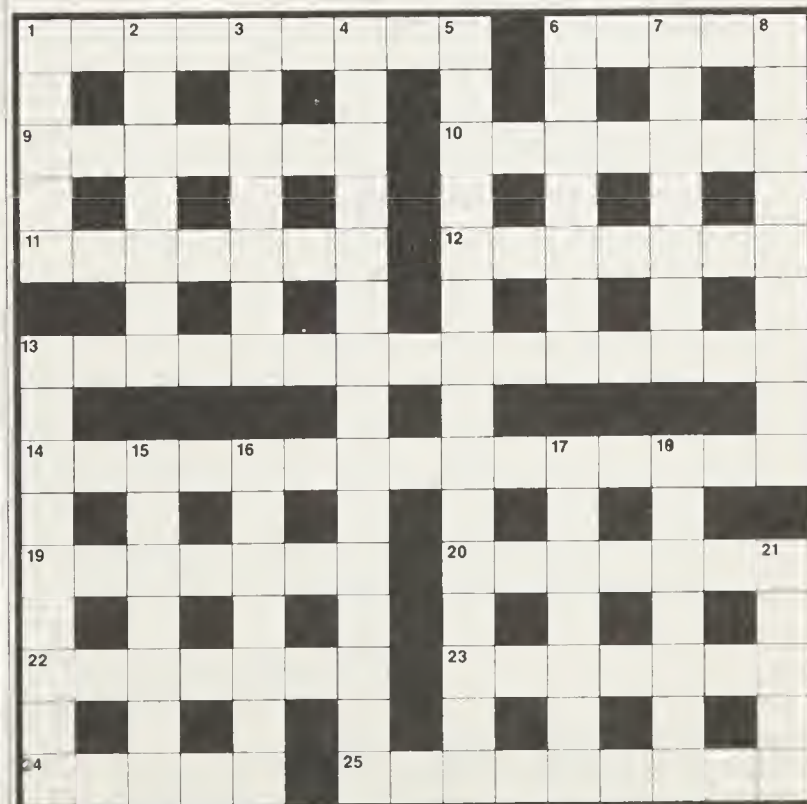
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R	U	S	E										

ACROSS

- Exist to swear: crazy to return to animal's artifact (6,3)
- Father adopts most of the southern ways (5)
- Confess holding one weapon heartlessly using semaphore? (7)
- More inclined to guide around extended play (7)
- Religious group about to rip apart the guilty one (7)
- Flower, or one has no company (7)
- Things done quietly in current expressions of praise (15)
- In a very quiet and unusual airport, rely not to start improperly (15)
- It will inflate a politician after a melody back up (3,4)
- Hat check to mimic gold (7)
- Visible perspicacity (7)
- Copy one spouse holding it (7)
- Pried from volcano sediment (5)
- Deserters explode grenades around the middle of September (9)

DOWN

- Computer language is picked up in taxi (5)
- Pure extract of strange lichens (7)
- Saying: last of the swine and sheep (7)
- Exhume it, Albert, with firm politician to lose nothing from outer Macintosh? (7,8)
- Wrong interpretation of uproar after criminals are lost in the fog (15)
- Reward before mother engulfs one (7)
- Hot pony runs like the wind (7)
- Surely nothing is confused with gravity (9)
- Liveliness with which a country holds one thousand (9)
- Apprehensions are about right — good men (7)
- Dove quietly directed to hold antelope up (7)
- Wonderful, unfinished magazine in disarray (7)
- The first person to get up: age 50, 500 stone (7)
- They consume us with hesitations (5)



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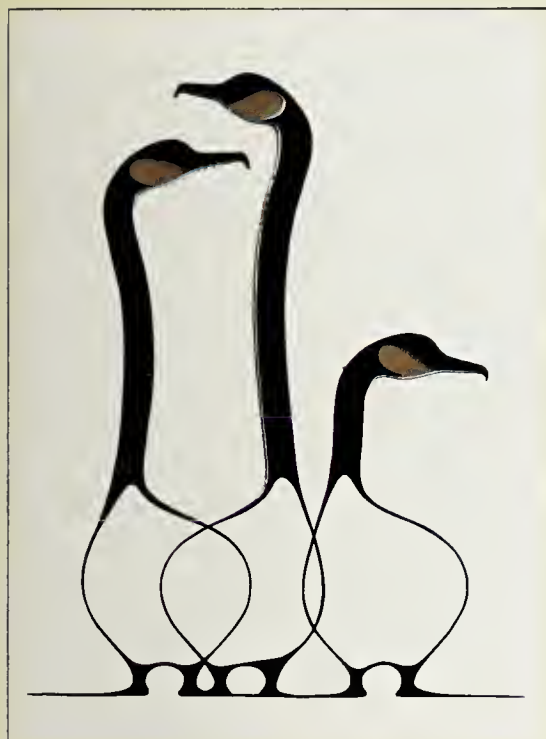
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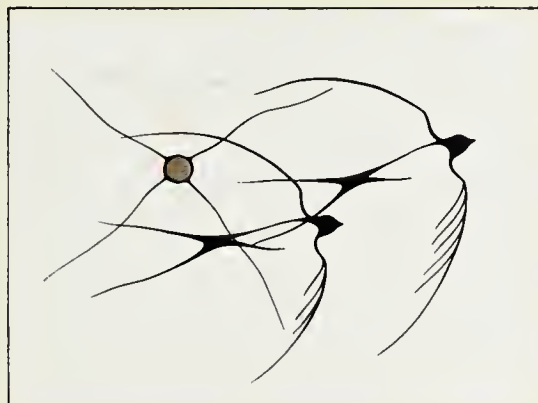
A Friends

A mainly self-taught artist, Chee Chee was a prominent member of the second generation of woodland Indian painters.

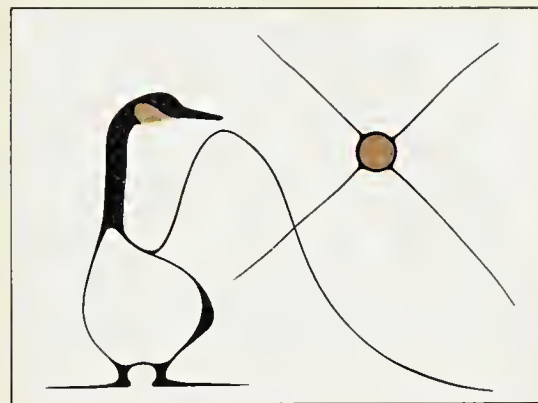
Unlike many of his contemporaries who employed direct and "primitive" means, Chee Chee's work was influenced by modern abstraction. His style reduced line and image in keeping with international modern art.

At the age of 32, at the height of his success, Chee Chee died tragically by suicide.

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B Swallows



C Good Morning



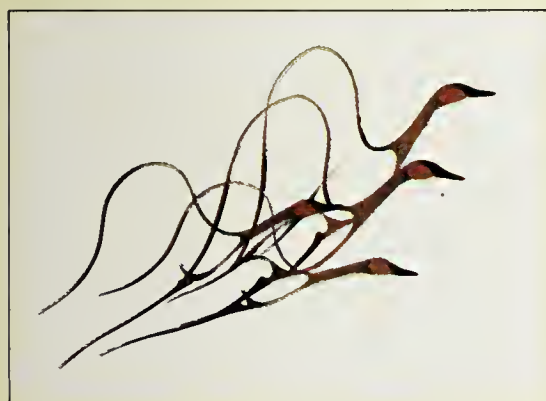
D Proud Male



E Mother & Child



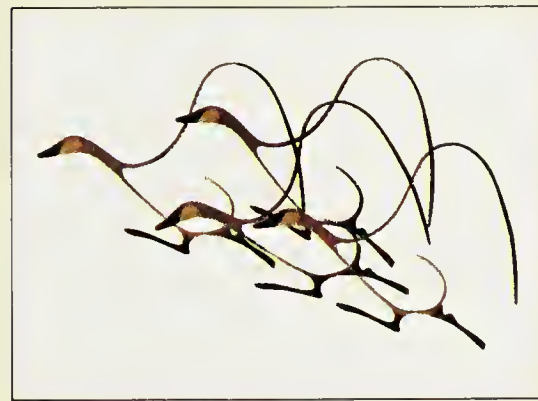
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